VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	VIDUSHI SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1045416
Center	ONLINE	Date	30th Aug 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the *medium authorized in the* **Admission Certificate, which must** be stated clearly on the **cover of this Question-Cum-Answer** (QCA) Booklet in the space **provided. No marks will be given** for answers written in **medium other that the authorized** one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. **Word limit in questions, if specified**, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Gada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

चालुक्य स्थापत्य कला विशिष्ट रूप से मंदिर निर्माण की वैभवपूर्ण और संकर अभिलक्षणिक शैली का प्रतीक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

CHALUKYAN ARCHITECTURE is the epitomy of VESARA style of architecture, embodied by Nagara & Dravidian elements.

Features:

① Panchayatan style of Temple building → Nagara Element

eg: Papanath Temple, Pattadakal

② Elaborate and angular shikaras alike Dravidian Vimana + graduated alike Nagara

eg: Lad Khan Temple, Aihole

③ Elaborate sculptures and carvings of Chalukyan Temples as seen in temples at Badami.

④ Boundary walls decorated with sculptures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

(5) Influence of Persian elements of Arabesque & jaali works

(6) Temple Pillars are elaborate with carvings.

However, chalukyan architecture has distict features of:

(1) Sandbox and soapstone for construction

(2) Mural Paintings of Badami caves → distinct features

(3) Decorated Passageways and assembly halls.

(4) square, stellate & other plans of temples.

(5) Distinct shikharas : both Nagara & Dravidian features

The epitomy of this architecture is demonstrated by its inclusion in UNESCO WHS → monuments at Pattadakal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

किसी राजनीतिक आंदोलन की सफलता या असफलता सदैव उसके घोषित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति से निर्धारित नहीं होती है। गदर आंदोलन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

GHADAR MOVEMENT was an overseas conspiracy designed by Lala Hardayal and others to overthrow the British from India during 1914 - 18.

Ghadar Movement : Success or Failure?

Ghadar movement could not succeed due to :

1. underestimation of British and resource requirement
2. haphazard planning
3. Failure of loyalty as a person reached out to British
4. Lack of consensus of means vs. ends

Don't write anything this margin (for answer at page-in-charge)

However, Ghadar movement is still looked with pride as:

1. First major overseas involvement for Indian liberation
2. Rise in national consciousness.
3. Belief in capabilities of Indians and ATMA-SHAKTI.
4. Recognition of British exploitation through Kogamatu Incident.
5. changing nature of movement to militant nationalism.

Hence, Ghadar laid out the platform for national consciousness of right of SWARAJ.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10

उन तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनमें सर्वोदय की गांधीवादी अवधारणा ने विनोबा भावे के भूदान आंदोलन को प्रभावित किया था।

~~GAAN~~ GANDHIAN concept of SARVO-DAYA → means universal welfare or welfare for all. It implies on building capabilities to achieve individual as well as societal welfare.

VINOBA BHAVE's BHOODAN MOVEMENT:

Started in 1951 in Pochampally wherein large landowners sacrificed their lands for ownership by poor peasants & tenants. It was in consonance with Gandhiji's Sarvodaya as:

① Welfare for all: poors were getting social upliftment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Village economies: self-sufficiency through equality and fraternity → GRAM SWARAJ

(3) Pooling of resources by rich to poor
↳ Gandhiji's 7 deadly sins countered.

(4) Common Resource creation in line with Sarvodaya.

(5) Constitutional Values: DPSP (Part-IV) upheld

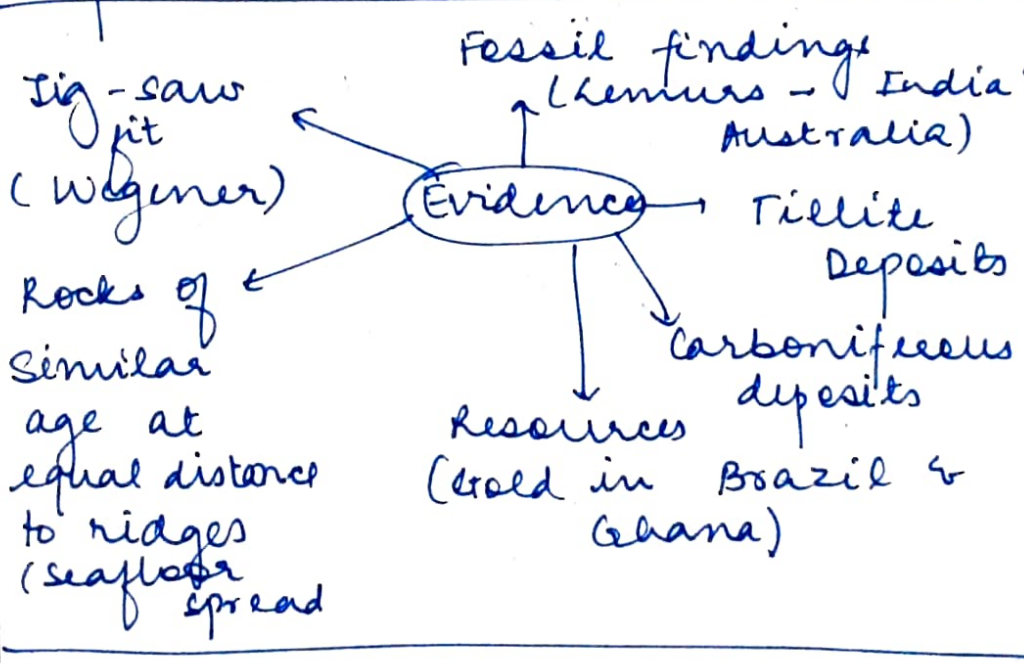
This movement was further supplemented by GRAMDAN Movement and Land Reforms undertaken by government through abolition of zamindari, tenancy reforms, ceiling laws, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates. (150 words) 10

उन साक्ष्यों को उजागर कीजिए जिनसे प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन हुआ। साथ ही, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह सिद्धांत प्लेटों की गति की व्याख्या कैसे करता है।

PLATE TECTONICS THEORY evolved through previous continental drift, Convectional current, and Seafloor Spread theories.



According to Plate Tectonics theory, Earth's crust is divided in consolidated, slabs of uneven rocks, which moves above ASTHENOSPHERE) (Convectional current

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Plates are divided into 7 major and several minor plates.
  - (eg:) Antarctic Plate, Arabian Plate, etc.
- Plates movements are

① Diverging

(eg.) Sea Floor Spread

↳ or ~~constr~~ constructive in nature

② Converging

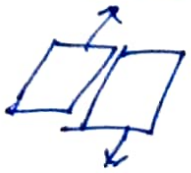
(eg.) Indian-Eurasian Plate

↳ or destructive in nature

↳ Ocean – ocean, continent-ocean or continent - continent convergence

③ Tranform:

↳ nothing happens.



eg: San Andreas Fault

Reasons of movements
- → Earth's radioactivity
- → Earth's primordial heat
- → Seafloor Spreading (Arthur Holmes)
- → Cyclic Flow
- → Tectonic Activity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. (150 words) 10

विलनीय मैदानों के निर्माण का विवरण दीजिए और इन मैदानों पर पाए जाने वाले उच्चावच संबंधी लक्षणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

ABYSSAL PLAINS or deep sea plains are a major ocean relief feature. These are characterised by silt & clay deposition, 3-6 km in depth and cover ~50% of earth's surface.

Formation of Abyssal Plains

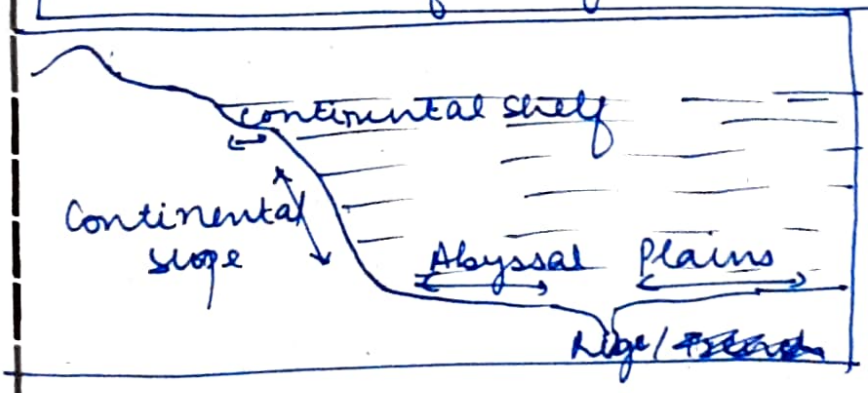


Fig: Abyssal Plains

(1) Seafloor spreading leads to creation of landmass and increased deposition along the Ridges leading to extension of plains.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Weathering of relief features such as volcanoes, guyouts & seamounts ⇒ Abyssal Plains

③ Tectonic Movements → creates plains

eg: 1814 Kutch earthquake altered landform

Relief Features in Abyssal Plains

- Submarine Canyons → alike land based canyons
- Seamounts → mountains with pointed summit
- Guyouts → blunt summits.
- Submarine Ridges → lofty mountain systems

Abyssal Plains have vast expanse and features and are of huge economic & ecological significance due to flora, fauna & minerals in the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British. (150 words) 10

चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक और जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, अंग्रेजों द्वारा हिमालय के दुआर क्षेत्र में चाय की खेती शुरू करने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

TEA is a native Northern China crop, introduced during medieval times.

Geographic and climatic conditions

- Tropical and subtropical climate + frost-free weather (150-300 cm)
- Moderate Rainfall with moist / frost free days and sunshine.
- Well-drained soils with high fertility
- Temperature : 20-30°C

Reasons for plantations in DUAR Region :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Duar Regions are Darjeeling & Sikkim Himalayan Region, which are fit for tea cultivation as:

- High fertility + well-drained soil
- Frost-free region
- Hill slopes provide ample sunlight
- Temperature moderate → does not exceed 30°C
- High Rainfall → > 200 cm

Therefore, Assam (>50%) and Bengal are leading regions of tea cultivation in India. India is 2nd largest producer of tea after China.

Fig → Tea cultivation area

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. **Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts.** **(150 words) 10**

आकस्मिक सूखा और पारंपरिक सूखा के मध्य अंतर को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, आकस्मिक सूखे के प्रति भारत की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

DROUGHT is a condition wherein lack of water ~~leads~~ fails to satisfy need of water for agri-culture, livestock, human consumption, etc.

FLASH	CONVENTIONAL
- Rapid Drought conditions within a few weeks	- Prolonged drought conditions due to scarcity of moisture or water
- Rapid fall in yield and production ⇒ more distructive to food security	- Gradual fall in production ⇒ Takes a lot of time and creates DISTRESS
- Affected more by weather patterns	- Affected more by agricultural practices & anthropogenic causes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Increased susceptability to Flash Droughts : REASONS :

① Climate change : due to Global warming, GHG emissions, have affected weather patterns.

② La Nina : more than proportionate impact on Rain-Shadow Area. With consecutive 3 La Nina years ⇒ ↑ vulnerability to flash droughts.
↓
HEAT WAVES

③ ↑ Desertification and Deforestation
(eg:) Punjab to be a desert in next 25 Years (Punjab Vidhan Sabha Report)

④ Lack of water Retention due to land soil degradation.

⑤ Lack of prediction

With >68% of area as drought prone, it is pertinent to use water judiciously to evade menace of droughts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत में अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, फिर भी कुछ कमियां मौजूद हैं जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Informal Workers in India are ~89% of the workforce. With the code on social security, 2020, social security measures for informal workers have been taken. However, certain gaps still exist.

Other initiatives → e-shram portal, ONORC, AEDW scheme, etc.

GAPS in Social Security for Informal Workers:

① Exclusion Error needs to be corrected with better targeting

② According to Swaminathan commission, Operational and Conceptual Issues exist in definition of Informal workers.

Don't write anything this margin

③ Migrant workers are ignored largely → highlighted during COVID - lockdown

④ Care Economy : large contribution of >3% to GDP but paid only 1% of GDP to care workers
⇒ underappreciated work
eg: Overburdened ASHA Workers.

⑤ Labour Laws implementation has been slow
eg: 4 codes passed in 2020, but not operationalised

⑥ Large multidimensional poverty and lack of access and affordability

⑦ Lack of extension support
⇒ only 30% under Insurance cover

⑧ Lack of awareness

Therefore, UBI → universal basic income can be rolled out as recommended by Economic Survey 2019-20.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने के सरकार के कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently, after following the recommendations of Jaya Jaitley Panel, Government proposed to raise marriage age for women from 18 to 21 years to be at par with male counterparts.

BENEFITS

① Right to equality upheld → U/A 14 by providing equality in age for males & females

② Women empowerment

- → Better education prospects with a higher age.
- → Better reproductive health.
- → Action on child marriage

  eg: 1/3rd of global child brides are in India

- → Relieving pressure from society to get married.
- → Equality in opportunity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Spillover effects:
→ Better nutritional outcomes for women due to absence of early reproduction
→ Increased economic opportunities for women

CHALLENGES

① Requires attitudinal change
eg: Even after strict rules, 785 cases of child marriage (NCRB 2020)

② Empowering through education
eg: Average age of marriage for women = 22 Years (↑ by education & awareness)

③ Law commission recommended to lower marriage age for males to 18 yrs.

④ Person can vote at 18, but not choose to marry → Infringes A-21 & 19.

⑤ Increased burden on Judiciary

Therefore, this measure needs to be supplemented by building behavioral change to promote women empowerment and achieve SDG-5.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. (150 words) 10

निजी क्षेत्रक में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के मुद्दे ने क्षेत्रवाद के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बहस को पुनः केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा है।

Regionalism refers to the tendency to identify greatly with interests of a region rather than nation or culture ~~or any other~~ Reservation for locals, recently with Haryana government reserving 75% jobs in private sector → shows trend of 'jus soli' proliferating.

Regionalism : Threat to national integration

① Tendency of putting regional interests before national interests

eg: Sons of soil theory impacting productive development in Goa and Maharashtra

② Secessionistic Tendencies

eg: NSCN's agitation for NAGALIM

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Aggravating radical forces
(eg.) CAA Riots in 2020

(4) Impacting constitutional values of fraternity and equality
(eg.) Ayodhya Verdict → divide between Hindus and Muslims

What should be done?

(1) Confidence building measures to instill and bridge trust deficit among regional communist tendencies.

(2) Cooperative Federalism fostered through centre's role as a facilitator to help meet regional aspirations.

(3) Using freedom struggle's ideals to instill patriotism as seen in Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav.

'Unity in Diversity' is pertinent for India to profess development in Amrit Kaal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.

(250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि अधिशेष, शिल्प और व्यापार की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय नगरीकरण हुआ है।

Second Urbanisation in Ancient India refers to rise of MAHAJANA-PADAS in Later Vedic Age circa. 500 BC, after the Indus Valley Civilisation (First Urbanisation).

Fig: Mahajanapadas

Factors responsible for second urbanisation:

(I) Agricultural Surplus:

→ IRON AGE: use of iron helped in creating cultivable lands to generate agricultural surplus.

→ RIVER SYSTEMS: settlements near

Don't write anything this margin

river systems (eg:) Ganga, Indus, etc provided fertile alluvial soil for generating surplus.

→ KINGDOMS: with rise in monarchies from the early tribal society in Vedic Age, elaborate taxation and administration systems were established to generate agricultural surplus.

(II) Growth of Crafts and Trade:

→ This period witnessed NBPW (Northern Black Polished Ware) Pottery phase, with humble beginnings in crafts and architecture.

→ Contacts with Romans, Greeks were established

(eg:) Pepper known as YAVANPRIYA
⇓
Romans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Imports of Gold from Oman, Minerals from W. Asia, etc. provided resources for urbanisation
- Shrenis and guilds established to increase trade.
- Beginning of Punch-marked coins and cash economy.

(III) Population:

- Development of towns and cities helped create alternative employment.
- Iron supplements and agricultural surplus led to prosperity and population growth.
- Expanding population led to initiation of new ideologies
  (eg.) Buddhism, Jainism, etc.

Therefore, second urbanisation was an interplay of several factors and paved the way for unification of sub-continent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

18वीं शताब्दी का भारत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से उस गति से प्रगति करने में विफल रहा, जो देश को पतन से बचा सकता था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India of the 18th century was characterised by a dilapidated Mughal empire, with rise of regional kingdoms, internal infightings and increased role of Europeans in politics.

Factors leading to collapse in 18th century India:

(I) ECONOMIC:

→ Lack of trade and stagnation of exports and imports

(eg:) India was an exporter of primary goods only.

→ Rising scientific temperament of ~~best~~ European countries, while India still stuck with irrational superstitions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Invasions of Afghani and Durrani kingdoms trampled the economy
(eg:) Nadir shah & Ahmad shah Abdali's invasions.

→ Backwardness in Agriculture led stagnant production with unscientific techniques

→ Decline of Indian cities led to pauperisation of urban population.

(II) CULTURAL:

→ Lack of scientific renaissance

→ Prevalence of backward superstitions
(eg:) Tantrism

→ Closed cultural systems with less contacts with foreigners, as happened during ancient & early medieval ages.

(III) SOCIAL:

→ Plight of women: parda, sati,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

widow ostracisation, gender discrimination, etc hindered their development

- Backward education in chatuspathis and tols as well as madarsahs
- Increased inequalities with rich living in luxury and poor suffering from poverty.
- Rigid caste system
- Feudal social system created inefficiencies

Therefore, these factors compounded with problems in mughal successors in terms of weak successors and continuous infighting created a foundation for European colonisation of India, which could have been avoided, if India had experienced social & cultural development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की वापसी ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की रणनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में दो-चरणों वाली बहस को आरंभ कर दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

In the aftermath of Gandhi-Irwin Talks, while agreeing to attend the 2nd RTC, Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) was withdrawn temporarily. After withdrawal of CDM, a 2-stage debate regarding council entry or continued constructive work emerged.

2STAGE DEBATE

First stage Debate

- Constructive work on Gandhian lines
- Constitutional struggle and elections
- Continuation of CDM

→ Council entry after the Government of India Act, 1935 was in order to constitutionally empower

Indians and suppress British exploitative practices → supported by M.A. Ansari and others

- Gandhiji advocated Struggle-Truce-Struggle strategy (STS), to opt for constructive work through upliftment of 'HARIJANS'
- Nehru advocated 'Struggle - Victory' Strategy, to opt for continuing CDM.

Second stage debate:

- socialists like Nehru and Bose advocated no council entry and opposed office acceptance
- leftists proposed office entry with aim to create deadlocks.
- Gandhiji disapproved council entry earlier, but agreed later on conditions of council

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

members to not be used by the way of British, but for welfare of the people.

Finally, a trade-off, with council entry and continued constructive work emerged, following Gandhiji's S-T-S strategy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. **Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War, which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory.** **(250 words) 15**

रूसी क्रांति के बाद हुए गृहयुद्ध के कारणों, गतिविधियों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, बोल्शेविक विजय के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

After removal of Tsar from February Revolution and Bolshevik's victory from October Revolution, a CIVIL WAR engulfed Russia well until 1921-22.

Causes of Civil War

→ 'Modest' Performance of Bolsheviks in elections to Constituent Assembly due to large opposers of Lenin → democrats, monarchs, etc.

→ 'Red Terror' by Red Army which was led by Bolsheviks against its opposers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- 'White Army' - the opposers being supported from French & US → led to negative perception of foreign interference.
- Economic conditions after war (WW-I) and Revolutions were dilapidated.

Course of civil war

- From the end of October Revolution (1918) to 1921-22.
- RED TERROR and crackdown on White Army by the Bolsheviks.
- Allies supporting 'White Army' to engage Russia again in World War-I.
- Finally, Bolsheviks could suppress the civil War by 1921.

Don't write anything this margin

Outcomes of Civil War:

- Famine with death of around 15 million people.
- Economy in shambles due to excessive resources used to suppress the rebellions
- Economic Policies by LENIN
  - Centralised Planning
  - Increased State Role in Heavy Industries
  - State as commanding heights of the economy.

Russia could emerge from the setback of civil war from its economic restoration, leading to be an inspiration for India in the future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. (250 words) 15

ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOFs) क्या हैं? GLOFs के प्रति हिमालयी क्षेत्र की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

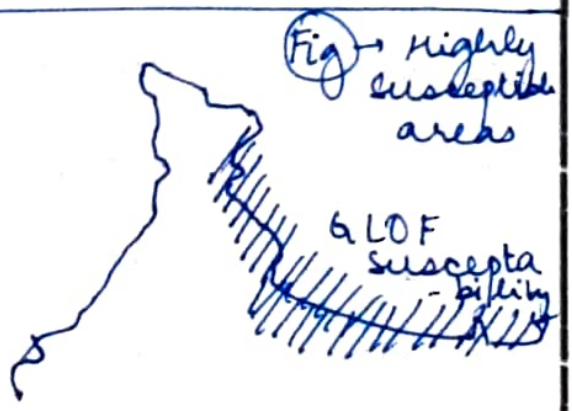
Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) are floods caused by outburst of Glacial Lakes

eg: Joshimath GLOF in Feb 2021.

These are caused by melting of glaciers, or inefficacy of dams & embankments leading to flooding of low-lying areas at the foot of mountains.

Susceptability of Himalayas to GLOFs:

- According to GSI, as many as 76 glaciers in Himalayas



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

are receding / melting at a fast pace.

→ Moreover, Himalayan glaciers have been reducing by a foot and a half each year, increasing the risks of GLOF.

→ Himalayas along with adjacent mountain Ranges in Hindu Kush are the THIRD POLE of the world, which have lost 15% of initial glaciation.

→ ↑ tourism + Land degradation ⇒ Fragile Ecosystem

Reasons for GLOF:

→ Landslides, earthquakes, tectonic activity

→ Climate change: According to IPCC, poleward movements of atmospheric variables has occurred.

↳ ENSO, La Nino, El Nino Modoki, Indian Ocean Dipole, all affect Himalayan Region

Don't write anything this margin (space meant for invigilator)

- Increased Pollution → reducing albedo of Himalayan Glaciers
- Global Warming → due to ↑ CO_2 emission

Measures that can be taken:

① Hazard Mapping & Flood Plain Zoning to measure the impact

② State Disaster Management Plans in consonance with NDMA

③ Enforcement of capacity and Capability creation to mitigate the hazard

eg: Relying on local knowledge → Dhajji Diwari in J&K

④ Structural & Non-structural Measures by NDMA for Flood Prevention

eg: Embankments and Mapping

Glacier Atlas by GSI has helped in mapping vulnerable areas. This must further be supplemented to develop Disaster Risk Reduction in lines with SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत और विश्व में उनके वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

CRITICAL MINERALS are minerals used in strategic and critical development of industries → copper, Nickel, Cobalt, Rare Earth Minerals, etc.

Significance
1. Energy security
2. Use in Renewable Energy (eg → Electric Battery, Solar Panels, etc.)
3. Industrial development and efficiency
4. Essential for future growth
5. Foreign Policy & Autonomy impacted

Distribution of Critical Minerals:

I INDIA

India has traces of Critical minerals and is heavily dependent on foreign countries

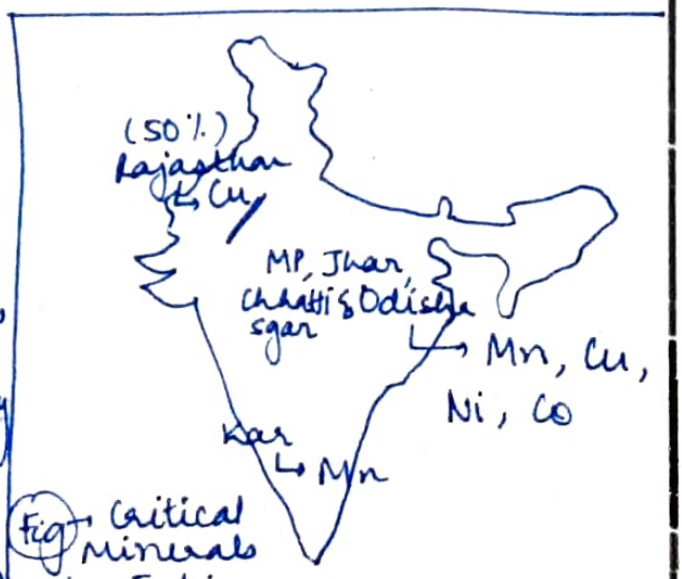


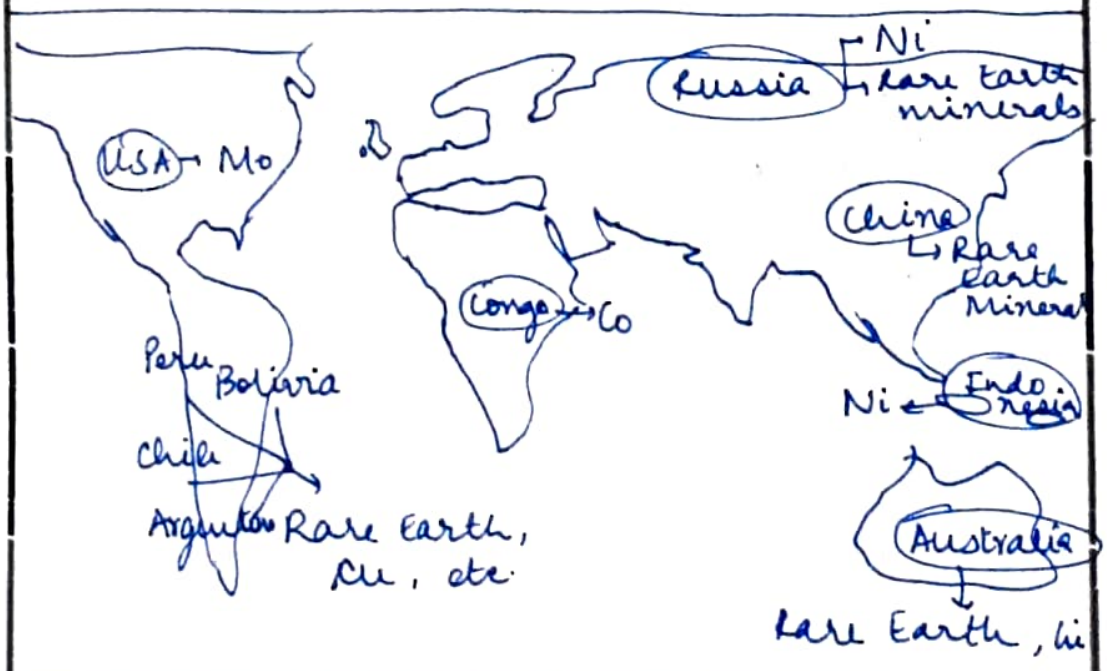
Fig → Critical Minerals in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for its supplies.

- Nickel : 92% found in Odisha
- Copper : ~50% reserves in Rajasthan's Aravallis
- Manganese : ~50% in Odisha, and other states → MP, Karnataka, Jharkhand.
- Rare Earth Minerals : Traces in Southern Indian Ocean and near Mineral Belt.

II WORLD



China → major player in Rare Earth

Minerals as well as Cobalt managed in Congo

Cobalt → majority in Congo

Nickel → Indonesia, Philippines, Russia

Molybednum → China, USA, Peru

Copper → Chile, China, Australia

The distribution of critical minerals is very erratic and creates dependencies on foreign nations. With discovery of Polymetallic Nodules in sea floor, India has launched Deep Ocean Mission to explore them. Further, India has established KABIL → to get into foreign collaborations for supply of critical minerals as seen recently in MoU with Argentina.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. (250 words) 15

हिम चादरों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में पृथ्वी पर उनके पिघलने के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

ICE SHEETS are largest reservoirs of freshwater in the world. They have a huge impact on ecological balance.

Importance of Ice sheets

- Albedo : reflects incoming radiation to maintain heat budget.
- Arctic & Antarctic Ecology - with flora & fauna
- Reservoir of fresh water
- Energy resources
  - e.g. Methane Hydrates in Cryosphere
- Impacts climate & weather with moderating influence

Impact of melting of ice sheets on India:

The Third Pole of the world → Hindu Kush mountain ranges has depleted by 15% → limiting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

at increased melting of glaciers. Further, according to GSI, as many as 76 glaciers in Himalayas are descending. The likely impact will be:

① Increased intensity of GLOFs and Flash Floods

eg: ~~Flash~~ GLOF (Flood) in Joshimath in February 2021.

② Water security impacted due release of pollutants trapped in ice sheets.

③ Coastal Population affected adversely due to rise in mean sea level. Coastal submergence along with erosion will lead to displacement of 400 million population living in coasts.

④ World's 15 major cities are on

Don't write anything this margin (for use of examiner only)

coasts (including → Mumbai & Chennai). Their inundation will impact economic performance & indicators.

(5) Increased climate migrants

(eg:) WB estimates ~140 climate migrants globally.

(6) Rise in unemployment and retrogression in socio-economic sphere.

(7) Variability in Weather Patterns

(eg:) Breakdown of AMOC
⇒ heatwaves in Europe & La Nina in India

(8) Threat to Biodiversity → IPCC highlights poleward migration

(9) Food & Energy Security impacted due to infrastructural breakdown

Therefore, DRR and climate goals → Panchamrita & LiFE are the way forward.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

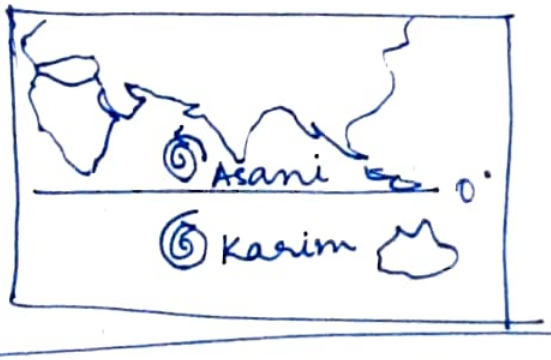
18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. (250 words) 15

जुड़वाँ चक्रवात (ट्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

TWIN CYCLONES are cyclones emerging from same parent circulation.

eg: Recently, Cyclone Asani (Northern Hemisphere) & Cyclone Karim (Southern Hemisphere) originated from Madden Julian oscillation at the same time

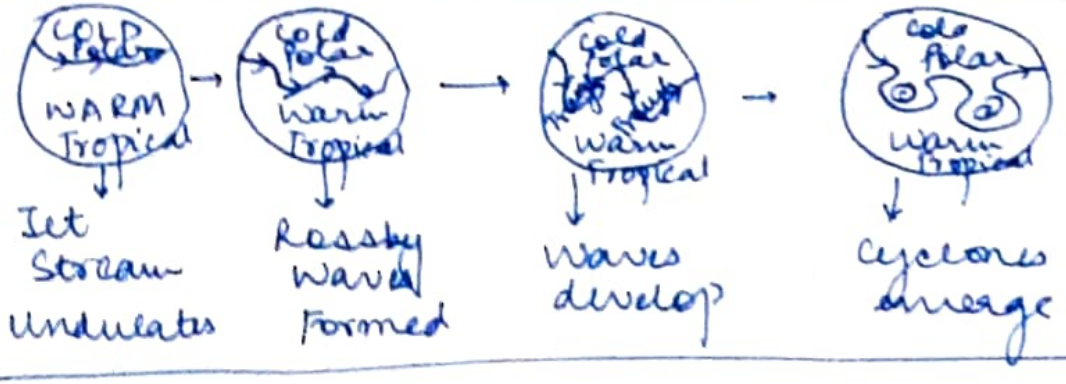
Fig: Twin Cyclones Asani & Karim



Role of ROSSBY WAVES in their formation:

Oceanic and Atmospheric Rossby Waves are responsible for formation of twin cyclones.

Don't write anything this margin space are for office use



Rossby Waves are large horizontal undulations, naturally occurring in rotating fluids. They occur due to Earth's Rotation.

Cyclone Formation:

Undulating effect of Jet Streams creates Rossby waves, which lead to larger wave action. With clear formation of crests and troughs (low pressure), low Pressure areas are divided into two and creation of Twin Cyclone occurs.

Don't write anything this margin

Role of MJO

Madden Julian Oscillations are periodical eastward movements of atmospheric circulation in 30°N-30°S within 30-to-60 days. Their enhanced phase leads to uplift of moisture and heavy rains and aid cyclone development near India.

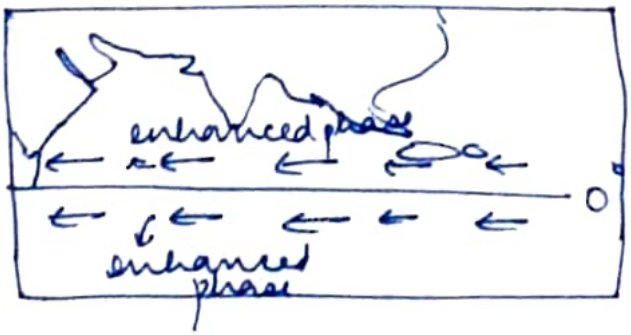


Fig: MJO

Hence, MJO along with Rossby waves, together created Twin cyclones which have disastrous impacts when they hit the shore.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए नियोजन रणनीतियां कल्याण से लेकर विकास और सशक्तीकरण तक विकसित हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

WOMEN ISSUES have been at the core of social issues since pre-independence period. Humble beginnings of women's upliftment were seen in works of Raja Rammohan Roy, Vidyasagar, Pandita Ramabai, etc.

Post-independence : Women's upliftment & its planning

(I) WELFARE → by recording equality
→ 1st - 5th FYP → Trickle down development through growth
→ Immediately after independence, the need to acknowledge equality of ~~women~~ genders was recognised
(eg:) Article 14, 15, etc.
→ Provisions for safety of women were made (eg) Article 24 (Human Trafficking)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Further, marriage age was increased to 16 years after independence, then later to 18 years
- Hindu Succession Act accorded women equal status to inherit property.

(II) Development → by removing hindrances

→ 9th FYP: Women Reservation in PRIs & ULB
→ Women-centric issues → (eg:) lack of equal pay & opportunities
⇒ Equal Remuneration Act

→ Sexual Harassment highlighted
⇒ POSH Act + Vishakha Guidelines

(III) Empowerment → by building capabilities

→ Gender-based budgeting in 10th FYP.

→ 9th FYP → Women empowerment as a plank of development.

→ 11th FYP → inclusive growth as the main objective.

Don't write anything this margin (for staff use only)

Role of Voluntary Organisations:

→ 1970s - 80s : Highlighted role of unequal remuneration, materaily leaves, etc.

eg: CB Muthamma case → gender discrimination in MEA

→ Metoo Movements recently highlighting voice against sexual harassment.

→ Vishakha Guidelines by SC under Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan judgement.

→ Abortion Rights activism, Bodily autonomy, marital rape activism, LGBTQ activism → several voluntary organisations.

→ NGOs like CARE & FORCE have worked for women empowerment

Therefore, Voluntary organisations have leveraged democratic freedom to indulge government for taking steps towards SDG-5

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? (250 words) 15

आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में निर्धनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ा दिया है?

Globalisation is the economic integration of nations through movements of people, capital, and culture. Globalisation has impacted every sphere & every segment of the population.

Globalisation : aggravating poor :

① ~~Late~~ Increased casualisation due proliferation of Gig Economy

eg: 90% of workforce is in unorganised sector

⇒ Lack of SOCIAL SECURITY

② Increased competition of domestic firms with MNCs which use more technology than labour

⇒ ↑ Jobless-growth ⇒ ↑ unemployment (~ 6% in 2021)

Don't write anything this margin (also avoid all caps as it is difficult)

(3) Increased inequality and Poverty:
~27% of Indian population is multidimensionally poor (MPI 2021) while top 10% of Indians hold ~57% of total income. Globalisation's benefits have been disproportionate.

(4) Increased Volatility → rising inflation with world economy
⇒ Poor impacted more.

(5) climate-unfriendly activities lead to wide displacement & migrations, >40% of displaced are poor and vulnerable.

(6) Urbanization induced by globalization ⇒ ~17% urban population in slums
⇒ Poor living conditions & multidimensional poverty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, globalisation has also had +ve impacts:

① Increased choices of poor with higher quality products at cheaper rates

eg: Soaps, equipments, etc.

② Alternative employment other than agriculture

eg: Gig Economy rising (~77 lakh in gig economy)

③ Acculturation

Further, there is a need to ensure the benefits of globalisation reach the poor proportionately by removing hindrances and opting inclusive growth. This can be done by providing alternative employment opportunity brought about by Globalisation, UBI, Urban employment programme, etc.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1839)

Name of Candidate	VIDUSHI SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1045416
Center	ONLINE	Date	10/09/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

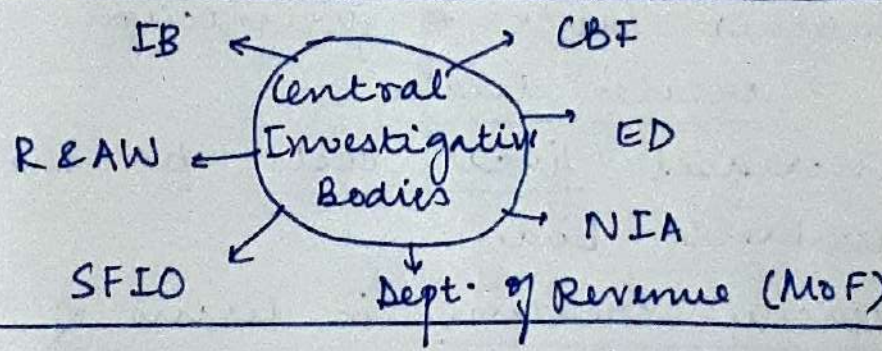
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An independent umbrella body that brings the various central investigative agencies under one roof holds the key to shoring up their credibility. Discuss. (150 words) 10

एक स्वतंत्र अम्ब्रेला निकाय जो विभिन्न केंद्रीय जांच एजेंसियों को एक छत के नीचे लाता हो, उनकी विश्वसनीयता को बढ़ाने की कुंजी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

CENTRAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES are characterised by multitude of bodies working in silos. In order to engage cooperation, an umbrella body can be envisaged.

Benefits of Independent Umbrella Body:



① Engagement among bodies to reduce duplication of efforts

② Efficient utilisation of resources by effective division of labour

(eg.) ED & CBI both look for financial crimes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Ensure transparency in working and hold a member body accountable.

④ Bring objectivity in working
⇒ faster redressal of cases

⑤ will provide adjudicatory role in case of disputes

⑥ Support all members financially and provide infrastructural support.

Challenges

① Another layer of jurisdiction
⇒ creates delays

② Increased fiscal costs for the umbrella body

③ Capacity creation in terms of infrastructural support ⇒ ↑ burden

Features of Independent umbrella Body
→ ICT- enabled
→ Politically neutral appointments
→ Experts to be employed

Such an umbrella body can aid investigations and ensure JUSTICE for maximum

Don't write anything this margin

2. Discuss the significance of the Doctrines of Pith and Substance and Colourable Legislation with respect to Centre-state relations in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में तत्व एवं सार के सिद्धांत और छद्म (आभासी) विधायन के सिद्धांत के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is a quasi-federal polity, a federation with centralising tendencies. This brings Centre States disputes to the fore, which are resolved by supreme Court's Original Jurisdiction U/A 131.

Significance of Doctrine of Pith and substance & Colourable Legislation.

Article 246 divides legislative powers of Centre & States in 3 lists. Encroachment on others' subjects is often seen.

Doctrine of Pith and Substance:

Opines that if legislation is outside the scope of Centre or State, it should be adjudged by its essence (pith) & value (Sub-stance).

(SC) gave this in Kartar Singh Case.

Doctrine of Colourable Legislation opines that what can't be done directly should also not be done indirectly.

Significance:

1. Flexibility to statutes to be judged on value and fair means
2. In consonance with constitutional morality, i.e., if upholds constitutional ideals, legislation should not be ultra vires.
3. Allows protection of Federalism by judging the intend and means of a state's statutes.
4. Upholds Separation of Power by demarcating direct & indirect actions.

Thus, Judicial doctrines have paved way for smoother Centre-State Relations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Do you agree with the view that there should be simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. (150 words) 10

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचन एक साथ होने चाहिए? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

ONE NATION - ONE ELECTION was recently supported by the Prime Minister to ensure upholding democratic values and reducing populist tendencies.

Benefits of ~~One Nation~~ simultaneous Elections:

1. Reduced election expenditure
2. will not impact / disrupt daily lives as in case of current elections with perpetual election mode.
3. Reduce 'freebies' and 'populism' as legislators will have 5 Year of office for productive work.
4. Promotes 'competitive democratic values' to ensure efficiency in democracy.

Don't write anything this margin

⑤ Provides efficiency in governance with no burden of elections every 6 months.

Concerns of Simultaneous Elections

① Will alter voters' behaviour
↳ will vote same for ruling & state parties

② Will discourage Regional Parties

③ Will remove the popular mandate, which is kept in check with sequential elections

④ Reduces accountability as leaders will get back to public only after 5 years.

⑤ Expensive affair.

Parliamentary Standing Committee suggested a gap of 2.5 years between elections to ensure accountability and efficiency in democratic polities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Discuss the need for codification of parliamentary privileges in India, in light of the uncertainty and ambiguity around them. (150 words) 10

भारत में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में अनिश्चितता और अस्पष्टता के आलोक में, उनके संहिताकरण की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES

to MPs and MLAs provide autonomy in their actions and immunity from proceedings in legislatures.

U/A 105 and 194 → individual privileges to MPs & MLAs

↓

Freedom of speech and arrest from civil cases.

Further, constitution provides for addition of any privilege through statute, but hasn't been codified yet.

Need for codification:

① Blatant misuse by disrupting parliamentary proceedings

eg: Adjournment sine die of RS in January 2022.

② Blanket Protection to speech used → leads to disruption of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

sanctity of the house.

③ High percentage of criminals (criminalisation of politics) → 43% in 17th LS → evade civil case arrest and disrupt judicial proceedings.

④ To act as checks and balances towards MPs and MLAs and ensure accountability measures

⑤ To preserve RTI and appricing citizens of their representatives in legislatures.

⑥ To protect and prevent misuse of privileges.

⇒ codification is necessary.

Privileges to MPs and MLAs must be tandem with SC's judgement as them being 'not absolute' and used in good and positive sense.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While the Civil Services Board can be a step forward in making the Indian bureaucracy more effective, it has its own issues which need to be addressed. Analyse. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, सिविल सेवा बोर्ड भारतीय नौकरशाही को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने की दिशा में एक अग्रणी कदम हो सकता है, लेकिन इसके अपने मुद्दे हैं जिन्हें हल करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

CIVIL SERVICES BOARD (CSB)

is the panel formed to oversee transfers and administration of civil servants. It is headed by Cabinet Secretary.

CSB: step forward to make bureaucracy more effective

- ensure faster decision making
- ensure information sharing at different levels
- ensure efficiency & transparency
- establish uniform system with adequate dispute redressal
- lesser political interference.

However, it suffers from several

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues.

CSB: issues plaguing it

① Political interference violates non-partisanship & neutrality

② Transfer punishments for good work by exposing criminal bureaucracy-politician nexus (eg:) Manjunath (IPS) transfer-red 40 times in 39 years

③ Lack of Infrastructural support
↳ Lack of ICT & Real-time monitoring

④ Faulty accountability mechanisms & reduced transparency

⑤ Recommendatory nature of CSB.

Therefore, SC's directives to ensure efficiency in CSB must be fulfilled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Highlight the potential of India Digital Ecosystem Architecture (IndEA) 2.0 in transforming the ecosystem of service delivery in India. (150 words) 10
भारत में सेवा वितरण के पारितंत्र को रूपांतरित करने में इंडिया डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) 2.0 की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India Digital Ecosystem Architecture (IndEA) 2.0 is an initiative to rejuvenate service delivery in India through development of digital ecosystem.

Potential of IndEA 2.0:

① Ensuring Real-time monitoring of service delivery for faster, efficient, and trasparent governance

② Upholds Good Governance ideals by making citizen-centric development of digital ecosystem.

③ Promotion of Digital economy to increase efficiency in all

spheres.

(4) Plugging gaps of service-deficit by establishing uniform and standard service delivery system through use of digital space.

(5) Demand-driven service-delivery by leveraging ICT.

(6) Participation by beneficiaries is easier due to easier access through digital ecosystem

eg: Megh EA → efficient citizen-centric model

(7) Dispute / Complaint redressal mechanism gets emboldened.

IndEA 2.0 is aimed at enhancing and revolutionising Governance in India. States must adopt similar practices like Meghalaya for pan-India, pan-service Good Governance

Don't write anything this margin

7. What is Civil Registration System? Highlight its importance and discuss the measures taken by the government to bring about improvements in it. (150 words) 10

नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली क्या है? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसमें सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM (CRS)

is the wide overarching system containing civil records such as - births, deaths, etc.

Importance
- Data accumulation for policy making
- Updation with promptness to insure correctness
- Keeps a tab on trends in population dynamics
- Impacts civil repository and used in judicial proceedings

Several Measures have been taken to bring improvements in CRS :

① Digital India Initiative : to

empower digital ecosystem for real-time data accrual.

① National Population Register, 2020 - ICT enabled to ensure convenience.

③ Census 2021 - digitally aided data collection

④ Computerisation of all Civil Records

⑤ Checking data correctness and promptness by creating Digital ecosystem to reduce Double counting

CRS - is an important tool for policy making & targeting. It further needs to be strengthened by use of technologies like Blockchain & AI for effective data collection

Don't write anything this margin

8. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 provides an effective mechanism for empowerment of the intended beneficiaries in the society. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के नियोजन का प्रतिषेध एवं उनका पुनर्वास अधिनियम, 2013 समाज में इच्छित लाभार्थियों के सशक्तीकरण के लिए एक प्रभावी तंत्र प्रदान करता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 makes provision to eradicate the most inhumane practice of Manual scavenging → practice of carrying human excreta

Effective mechanism of Act:

① Prohibition of contruction of Dry latrines
↳ Dry latrines are now negligible in India.

② Mandatory use of protective gear while cleaning sewers.

③ Identification and Rehabilitation of manual scavengers in a time-bound manner.

Don't write anything this margin (space meant for examiner)

(4) Making provisions for alternative employment opportunities.

However, it suffers from certain loopholes:

(1) Inadequate documentation for identification ⇒ disproportionate impact
↳ MoSJE → 97% manual scavengers are dalits.

(2) Exclusion errors due to faulty mechanism.

(3) Vagueness in provisions of alternative employment

(4) Rehabilitation measures are not expressly ~~st~~ mentioned.

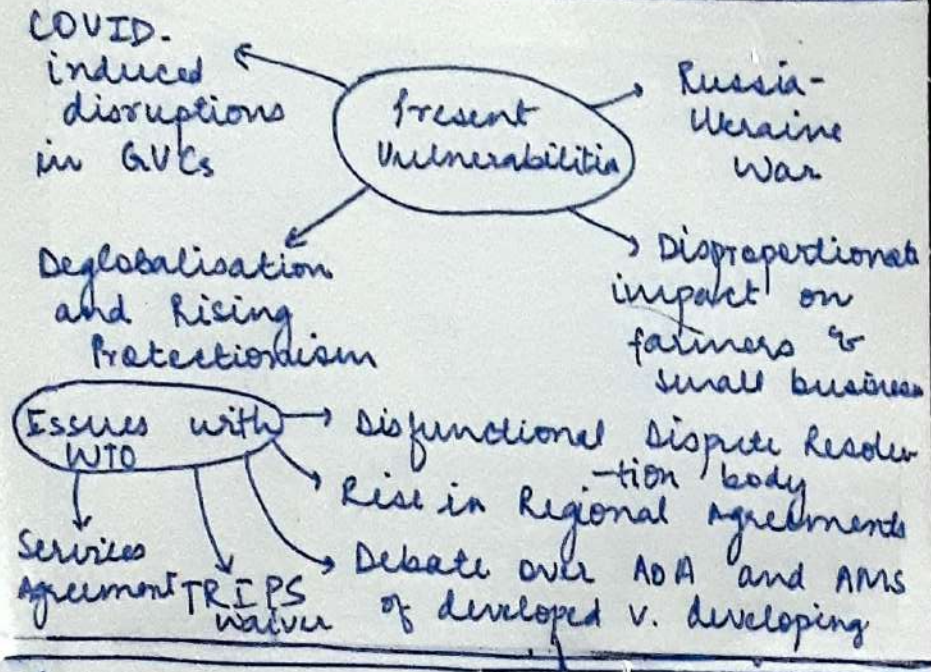
Manual scavenging in reformed forms still persists and leads to deaths of thousands of sanitation workers each year. There is a need to ensure adequate safeguards for the same

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the reforms that must be undertaken to strengthen the World Trade Organisation in order to address the vulnerabilities in the present global trading system. (150 words) 10

वर्तमान वैश्विक व्यापार प्रणाली में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने के लिए विश्व व्यापार संगठन को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु इस पर किए जाने वाले सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

WTO (World Trade Organisation) is the only global organisation watching over trade and investment measures globally. It was established in 1995 as a successor to GATT in Uruguay Round



Reforms that must be taken to strengthen WTO:

① Strengthen Dispute Resolution Body for Arbitration & Reconciliation

(2) Services Agreement - from 12th WTO Ministerial to be further built upon

(3) AoA controversy - updating 1986-87 prices for de-minimis levels for subsidies

(4) Trust & confidence building between Developed and Developing
(eg:) Peace clause

(5) Extended Green Box Subsidies for support to agriculture

(6) Recognising Bilateral & Multilateral Groupings and neutralising Most Favoured Nations (MFN) Clause.

(7) Increased inclusion in decision-making

(8) Better technological diffusion for equity of access & affordability

WTO needs rejuvenation to promote inclusiveness and sustainable practices to recover from COVID Pandemic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. State the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Also, discuss the need for a legally binding Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) agreement.
(150 words) 10

संयुक्त राष्ट्र समुद्री कानून संधि (UNCLOS) के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी राष्ट्रीय अधिकार से परे क्षेत्रों की समुद्री जैव विविधता (BBNJ) समझौते की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

UNCLOS is a legally binding treaty which extends territorial waters upto 12 nm and defines Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of countries for fair and defined distribution of oceanic resources.

UNCLOS BODIES:
- International Seabed Authority
- Commission on limits of continental shelf
- International Tribunal for Law of the Sea

Significance of UNCLOS

① Defines EEZ and extent of commercial access of a nation towards marine resources.

② Only international convention regarding maritime access & move-ments

Don't write anything in this margin. Space here is approximately 2 cm

(3) Tries to detail and elaborate on sea lines of communication for efficient movement of resources/products

(4) supports ecological oversight over marine resources through ISA.

Need for legally binding BBNJ (Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction)

According to FAO, 75% of marine resources have depleted. Further in light of increasing demand of marine resources, a legally binding BBNJ is needed.

Need
- 95% of marine resources outside national jurisdiction
- Increased need for exploration (PMN, minerals, etc)
- Asymmetric threat on biodiversity (eg: Great Barrier Reef depletion)
- To uphold accountability of nations

Therefore, SDG-14 can be fulfilled with making BBNJ legally binding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ मत लिखें)

11. Critically assess the role played by the National Human Rights Commission as a watchdog of human rights violations in India. (250 words) 15
भारत में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के प्रहरी के रूप में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established as a Statutory Body under Prevention of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is the apex watchdog of Human Rights in India.

Role Played by NHRC as a watchdog of Human Rights

① NHRC issued guidelines for relief of sex workers during COVID lockdown, their relief & rehabilitation.

② NHRC also highlighted the need to protect Migrant Workers during the lockdown.

③ NHRC undertakes prison assessments and ensures rights of priconers are upheld.

(4) NHRC can undertake suo-moto cognizance in case of Human Rights violations

(eg:) Manual scavenging report in early 2022

However, NHRC has been called a 'toothless tiger' ~~caged parrot~~ by supreme Court due to its inefficient working and underperformance.

Underperformance of NHRC:

(1) Can take retrospective cases only upto 1 year.

(2) Post-mortem analysis and non-binding recommendation are the biggest hurdles for NHRC's performance.

(3) Huge pendency of cases

(4) Delayed appointments of NHRC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Political interference and its impact on impartiality of NHRC.

(6) Cannot take action against armed forces

(eg.) AFSPA and killing of 14 civilians in Nagaland

(7) Ineffective investigation measures due to missing burden of proof and documentation.

What can be done?

(1) According constitutional status to NHRC for efficient resource mobilisation

(2) Making recommendations binding in specific cases → w.r.t. vulnerable communities

(3) Make supervising committees for each impacted section

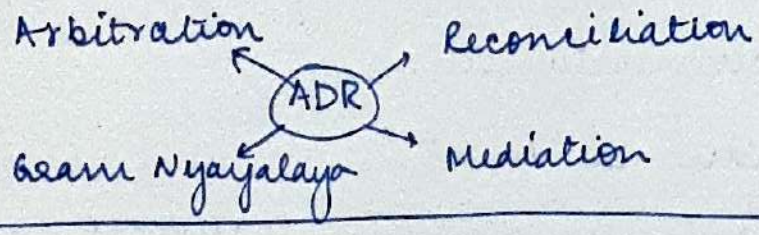
In line with UDHR, it is pertinent to provide adequate structural support to NHRC for 'inclusive growth'.

Don't write anything in margin

12. Discuss how the integration of information and communications technology (ICT) in the dispute resolution processes will help in overcoming the challenges associated with the functioning of courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) forums. (250 words) 15

विवेचना कीजिए कि विवाद समाधान प्रक्रियाओं में सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT) का एकीकरण अदालतों एवं वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) मंचों के कामकाज से जुड़ी चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा।

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) Forums are avenues for settlement of disputes apart from the judiciary.



ADR have witnessed an increase after gaining recognition from Law commission of India, NALSA Model and Gram Nyayalaya Act along with traditional judicial courts.

Challenges in functioning of courts and ADR Forums

① Huge Pendency
↳ 4.7 crore pending cases with

Don't write anything this margin (space reserved for examiner)

73 crore in subordinate courts.

② Technologically inept
↳ 73% courtrooms do not have ICT Access

③ Manpower shortage and constraints
eg: Large vacancies in lower judiciary

④ Financial constraints of NALSA Model and Gram Nyayalayas.

⑤ Binding award of ADR keeps majority of civil disputes away.

⑥ Lack of documentation and records
eg: Dalwai Committee → ~60% of civil disputes are land based and witness absence of records.

How ICT in dispute resolution can overcome these challenges:

① Faster, efficient and real-time tracking of disputes

(2) Use of technologies like Blockchain for documentation of records

(3) ICT can enable better investigative techniques for ADR and neutral third party involved

(4) Tele Law consultations in line with Article 39A will help in dispute resolution.

(5) Increasing internet penetration (~ 55% by 2025) will facilitate use of ICT-enabled courtrooms

(6) Recent initiatives by SC like SUVAAS, Fastr, e-courts, etc. use modern technologies of AI to address pendency issues

Thus, ICT enabled dispute resolution can enable faster judicial cases and uphold Article 39A.

Don't write anything this margin

13. Despite various provisions concerning disqualification of legislators under The Representation of The People Act, 1951, the issue of criminalization of politics is still unresolved to a large extent in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत विधायकों की निरर्हता से संबंधित विभिन्न प्रावधानों के बावजूद, भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण का मुद्दा अभी भी काफी हद तक अनसुलझा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Criminalization of Politics (CoP)

is the increased tendency of persons with criminal record to be elected to legislature. According to ADR, 43% of MPs in 17th LS have criminal background.

Various Provisions concerning disqualifications of legislators under RPA 1951:

SECTION-8 of RPA 1951 makes provision for disqualification of legislators with

→ criminal & illegal activity such as violations of FERA, PMLA, etc.

- corrupt practices
- criminal sentence of imprisonment of ~~upto~~ more than 2 years will be disqualified for a period of 6 years

- involved with anti-social activities

Further, SC upheld disqualification of persons with criminal background under Lily Thomas case (2013).

However, the issue of CoP is still unresolved as:

ADR: a person with criminal background is 2x likely to win

CoP in India
- Muscle & money power
- social acceptance & ignorance
- Violates Free & Fair elections

① Wide Politicians and Criminal Nexus in India

② Availability of funding to criminals from illegal activities

(eg:) ADR → 67% of election funding's source is unknown

Don't write anything this margin

③ Lack of political will
↳ as seen in legislations negating Lily Thomas case

④ Polarization of society due to Vote bank & caste-based politics

⑤ Inefficient supervisory powers to ECI → eg: lack of legal backing to MCC

what can be done?

① Uphold Lily Thomas judgement
② Integrate MCC to RPA 1951
③ Best Practices from other countries → eg Britain's executive committee for political parties
④ Internal Party Democracy (Indrajit Gupta committee)

Free and Fair elections are a part of basic feature of constitution
⇒ COP must be reduced and eradicated

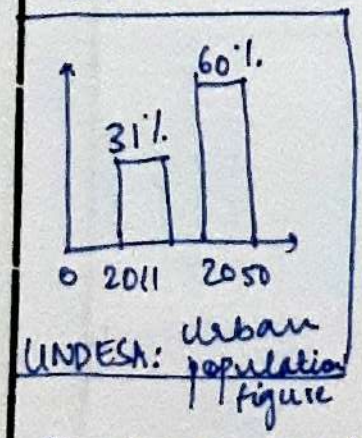
14. It is time for reforms, which recognise that urban local bodies (ULBs) need permanent, buoyant revenue sources to match the growing demands of an increasing urban population. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यह सुधारों का समय है जो यह पहचान करता है कि शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) को बढ़ती शहरी आबादी की बढ़ती मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए स्थायी, वृद्धिशील राजस्व स्रोतों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 added Part IX-A 'Municipalities' → according constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Issues with ULBs
- 3Fs issues → Funds, Functions & Functionaries
- Lack of Urban Planning
- Emerging Problems eg: Climate change, Urban Floods etc
- Unconstrained & Haphazard Urbanization

Urban Population in India is 31% (Census 2011) and is expected to reach 60% by 2050.



UNDESA: Urban population figure

This has posed increased challenges to urban governance as:

① Haphazard Urbanization → creating

Don't write anything this margin (for use of supervisor)

problems of sanitation, drainage and other associated factors.

(2) Increasing urban Population with growing demands

(3) Lack of infrastructure → social and physical for urban spaces

(4) Lack of capacity creation and Disaster Risk Reduction

(5) Problems of Unemployment, poverty, and inequality

These challenges necessitate the need for reforms in ULBs.

Reforms in ULBs' revenue sources to meet the growing demands:

(1) Increasing devolution from states and centre from SFC & FC for development resources.

(2) Increasing taxation powers of ULBs for targeted resource utilization

Don't write anything in this margin (space meant for examiner)

③ Making statutory GST sharing basis with ULBs to enforce periodical revenue transfers to ULBs.

④ supervising District Plans & with outcome based budgeting

(eg:) 15th FC made provisions for performance based grants for ULBs

⑤ SDG Localization with targeted & budgeted revenue mobilization in line with bottom-up approach.

Following principle of subsidiarity is the need of the hour. Demand-driven, bottom-up policies require efficient revenues for ULBs to ensure inclusive growth.

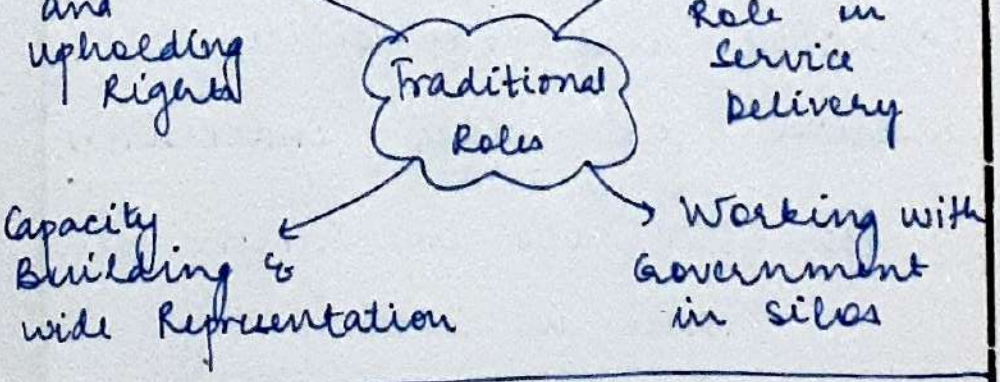
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The role of the civil society organisations (CSOs) in India is changing in contemporary times and has become increasingly more complex. Discuss. (250 words) 15

समकालीन समय में भारत में नागरिक समाज संगठनों (CSOs) की भूमिका बदल रही है और निरंतर अधिक जटिल होती जा रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

World Bank defines civil Society organisations [CSOs] as an array of non-government organisations with a defined motive. CSOs in India are an important element for policy-making and execution.

Role of CSOs in changing contemporary times:



Changing contemporary times have newer and asymmetric

Don't write anything in this margin

challenges such as
① Covid- induced disruptions,
② climate emergency & migrants,
③ communal tensions,
④ Cyber warfare, etc

In light of this, role of CSOs has to evolve.

① Working in convergence with Government for effective resource utilisation

eg: NGOs during O_2 shortage in COVID Pandemic

② Capacity and capability creation for wider endurance

eg: CSOs role in cyclone Fani in 2019.

③ Increasing interconnectedness due to overlapping threats

Don't write anything this margin (area meant for examiner)

(eg:) Child nutrition and education CSOs to work in consonance for better results.

(4) Politically Neutral to bridge communal tensions and trust deficits.

(5) Multi-dimensionality in approach

(eg:) Participating in service ideation, execution & delivery

(6) Increasing Partnerships with both Public and Private Sector for least cost service delivery

CSOs are the foundations of the civil society. Their role has to be multi-dimensional in times of increasing interconnectedness of world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Though the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) aims to address the inequity in development in India, there are a number of issues which plague the scheme. Discuss. (250 words) 15

वैश्वीकरण के युग में, विकेंद्रीकरण आधारभूत प्रतिकारी प्रवृत्ति है, जो भारत में विकास प्रक्रिया का समावेशी होना सुनिश्चित कर सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

MPLADS Scheme is a Central sector scheme launched in 2015 to allow bridging of development deficit at the level of political constituency.

Features
- 5 crore fund to MPs
- minimum allocations for SCs (15%) and STs (7.5%)
- Funds can be carried forward
- minimum Infrastructure projects clause

Objective of the scheme was to plug the ground-level inequities

Challenges and Issues in the Scheme

① Transparency and Accountability mechanisms are weak

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Social Auditing of schemes does not occur

(3) No overarching regulatory fund or body to oversee execution

(4) Used as source of freebies and populist promises rather than productive and developmental work.

(5) Stopped / Paused scheme during COVID Pandemic
⇒ lack of continuity in projects

(6) Administrative delays in terms fund provisioning

(7) Lack of community participation

(8) In violation of Democratic Decentralisation brought about by 73rd & 74th amendment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

What can be done?

① Establishing MPLADS Fund ~~for~~ as a separate body
↳ to ensure transparency & utilisation of fund

② Engage Gram Sabha for social audit as done in MGNREGS

③ Checks and periodical review by PRIs and ULBs

④ Funds to not be carried forward for usage in development programs.

⑤ Community participation in scheme MPLADS has a huge potential to bridge the development deficit at grassroot levels and uphold Democratic Decentralisation principle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlighting the factors responsible for the growth of EdTech sector in India in recent times, discuss its benefits. Also, state the concerns associated with it. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में भारत में एडटेक क्षेत्रक के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

ED-TECH SECTOR is expected to reach $4 Billion by 2025, and has witnessed a boom recently, with several firms gaining UNICORN status (eg: Byju's).

Factors responsible for growth:

① Regulatory Facilitation from the government
- ↳ improved EODB
- ↳ increased financial availa-bility for start-ups
- ↳ faster clearances
- ↳ liberalised FDI (upto 100%)
- ↳ start-up India Scheme
- ↳ start-up incubators promoted
- ↳ Initiatives → DIKSHA, SWAYAM, etc.

② Scope of market with high

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

returns in the sector
↳ India is a large market

③ Scope of innovation by use of technology
eg: Online and Blended learning

④ Rising internet penetration in India (~50% → urban, ~30% → rural)

⑤ Large pool of skilled talent available in India.

Benefits of Ed-tech:

① Reduced cost due to absence of Physical infrastructure
↳ reduced maintenance and fixed cost

② High employment quotient
↳ educators, software developers, logistics & supply chain management etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Increased innovation and entrepreneurship

(4) Increased foreign investments and positive business environ-ment.

(5) Better learning outcomes (↑ rate learning)

Concerns

(1) False Promises with lack of rise in learning outcomes

(2) Increased inequity in access as only ~27% rural population can access.

(3) Cyber threats and Privacy Issues (UIA 21)

(4) Lack of regulatory mechanisms

(5) Neglect of social skills by students

(6) Ethical challenges → traditional values in violation

Hence, Ed Tech can emerge as a sunrise sector, but we need to build structural resilience first.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Bring out the role of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers in delivering health services in rural India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken to overcome the challenges faced by them. (250 words) 15

ग्रामीण भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने में मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (आशा) की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

According to ILO, there are more than 10 Lakh ASHA workers in India. ASHA workers have revolutionized public health systems, as recognized by WHO.

Role of ASHA workers in delivering health services in Rural India:

① Decentralized public health service
⇒ better targeting

② Better nutritional targeting for pregnant mothers.

③ Availability of cheap medicines

Don't write anything this margin (space above & space on the left)

to rural population at doorstep

④ Large variety of services covered by ASHA workers

(eg:) immunization, pre-natal, post-natal, etc.

⑤ Role during COVID-19 → for testing and vaccination in rural India.

Challenges faced by ASHA Workers:

① Delayed & inadequate compensation

(eg:) ASHA workers' protest in Delhi

② Heavy workload
↳ due to varied work

③ Social constraints

(eg:) many leave jobs in face of patriarchal domination

④ Lack of convergence and overlap with anganwadis

⑤ Lack of adequate training

Don't write anything in this margin (space meant for examiner)

⑥ Shortage of funds and infrastru - ctures

Measures to overcome these challenges:

① Effective & adequate performance based incentive compensation

② Providing infrastructural support
↳ Training
↳ Head offices
↳ Resources and Funds needed

③ Converging AWCs, ASHA, and Nurse midwives for targeting nutritional outcomes and distributing workload.

④ Career progression as nurses in PHCs and hospitals.

ASHA workers are the backbone of Primary Healthcare in India under NRHM. They need to be strengthened to achieve SDG - 1, 2, 3.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

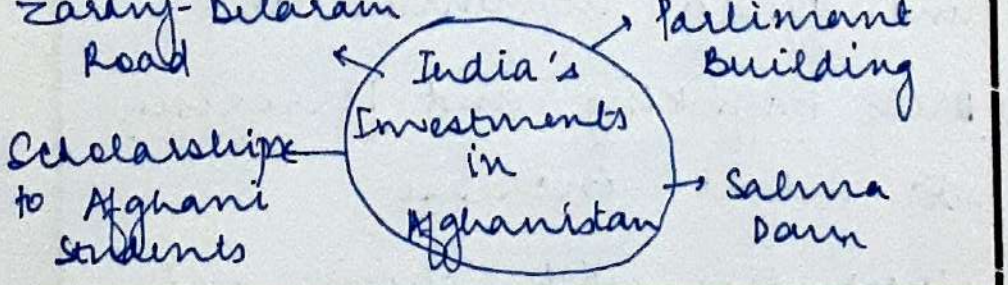
19. Discuss the various concerns that have arisen for India after the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Also, suggest the measures that India should take in the given context. **(250 words) 15**

तालिबान द्वारा अफगानिस्तान पर अधिकार करने के बाद भारत के लिए उत्पन्न विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो इस संदर्भ में भारत द्वारा अपनाए जाने चाहिए।

TALIBAN took control over Afghanistan after >20 years on 15th August 2021, posing a foreign policy dilemma for India.

Concerns rising after Taliban Takeover:

① Status of India's Investments:



India invested more than $1 Billion in Afghanistan, which

Don't write anything this margin

might seem to be in vain now

② India's policy conflicted: India advocated 'Afghan led, owned, and controlled' foreign policy, which seems to be violated with opening talks with Taliban.

③ Diaspora: Immediate concern for India was to evacuate the diaspora → Operation Gangi Shakti conducted

④ Human Rights violations: with subjugation of female education and gender discrimination.

⑤ Drug trafficking and Terrorism might increase

⑥ closer ties with China and Pakistan → will affect India's position in South Asia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures that India should take

① Constructive engagement with regional partners in Central Asia as well as Afghanistan.

② Using multilateral fora like SCO and UNSC to condemn and stop state support to terrorism.

③ Foreign Minister said that 'India has invested in Afghani People' and this goodwill should be maintained further.

④ Development cooperation
↳ TAPI Pipeline, Chabahar Port, Ashgabat agreement, etc.

⑤ Aid ~~develop~~ connectivity and People-to-People contacts

Therefore, a positive outlook is the need of the hour to maintain Regional stability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

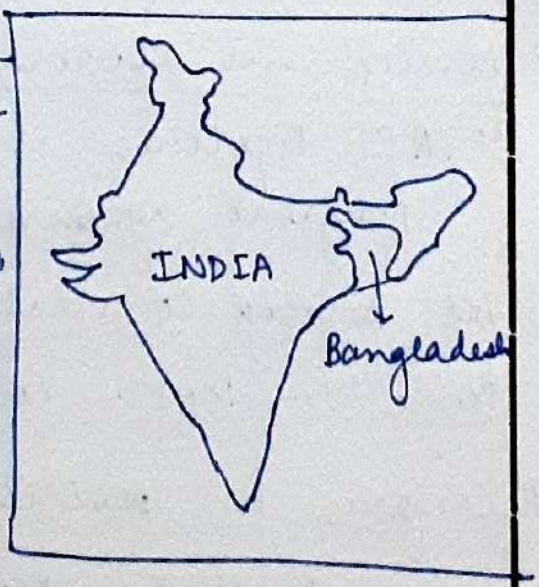
20. Bangladesh is not only a key part of India's "Neighbourhood First policy" but also crucial for the "Act East policy". In this context, discuss the steps taken by the two countries to strengthen their relationship.

(250 words) 15

बांग्लादेश न केवल भारत की "नेबरहुड फर्स्ट पॉलिसी" का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, बल्कि "एक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी" के लिए भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, दोनों देशों द्वारा अपने संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bangladesh and India share longest boundary and close cultural contact. As the largest trading partner in SAARC, Bangladesh holds significance for India's Foreign Policy.

Part of Neighbourhood First Policy & Act East policy



- Regional cooperation in lines of security, trade, and development.
- Boundary Agreement of 2015 through 100th Amendment Act

Don't write anything this margin (use now it use as fancy)

- Simplifying connectivity through BBIN - MVA

Bangladesh lies at the strategic position as gateway to south-East Asia → ACT-EAST POLICY

Moreover, building on ties from over 50 years after liberation of Bangladesh, necessitate its prime position in NEIGHBOURHOOD FIRST POLICY

Steps taken by the countries to strengthen their relation-ship :

① ECONOMIC :

- BBIN - MVA for safe, economic and sound transport
- Increased trade over the years.
- Bangladesh is largest beneficiary of India's line of Credit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) MILITARY : exercises like MILAN, SAMPRITI, etc.

(3) Border Management → Land Boundary Agreement (2015); Check posts in Assam Border.

(4) Connectivity - Friendship Pipeline, Kaladan Multimodal Project, etc.

(5) Multilateral cooperation at SAARC, BIMSTEC, IORA, etc.

(6) Innovative diplomacy

(eg.) Mango diplomacy by Bangladesh Premier

Thus, India - Bangladesh ties are emboldened by these steps, and further should be strengthened through increase in people-to-people connect, resolving water disputes, and migration issues.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2205)

Name of Candidate			
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, रिजाल्ट क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृप्या इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Test - 2

Name : Vidushi Singh

Date : 9th July 2022

Registration No. : 1045416

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में कोई लिखावट नहीं
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. The arts of Indus Valley Civilisation were free from religious influences both (1) aesthetically and (2) functionally. Analyse.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION emerged 4700 years ago on the banks of river Indus and its tributaries. One of the largest civilisations of its time, it was characterised as a 'secular' civilisation.

IVC ART : free from religious influences

(I) Aesthetically:

(1) Architecture :

- IVC's architecture was largely devoid of religion overtones:

eg : Granaries of Harappa, Fire altars of Chandraho

(2) Sculpture :

- Dancing Girl (Bronze), Bearded Priest in steatite, etc. show the exquisite skill of ancient times.

(II) Functionally:

(1) Architecture:

- Planned urban settlements with proper drainage systems
- Importance of hygiene

eg: Roads with manholes

(2) Sculptures:

- 'Seals' of IVC were used for trading, education
- Terracotta toys
- Pottery used for decorational & daily use

However, sculptures of Mother Goddess, Pashupati Seal, terracotta art of goddesses, emphasize that Harappans believed in 'natural forces' and personified them through art.

Thus, IVC's art was both secular and celebrated the beauty of nature.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. The Cave Paintings epitomise the artistry and grandeur of Indian classical painting tradition. Comment.

CAVE PAINTINGS in India date back to Upper Palaeolithic Age. Throughout the ages, the Indian classical painting tradition has evolved through the cave paintings.

Cave Painting: epitomy of artistry and grandeur of Indian Classical Painting

Fig: Cave Painting Sites in India

•) Indian way of life has been beautifully depicted:

eg: Hunting Paintings of Bhimbetka, Harmony between nature and humans as shown in Lakhudiyar Paintings.

Blitz

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

•) Religious culture :

eg: Padmapani Painting of Ajanta, Rang Mahal Paintings of Bagh Caves, Ravan shaking mount Kailash

•) Social Messages through Folklore :

eg: Shibi Jataka and Queen Maya's dream in Ajanta, Rang Mahal Painting of Bagh Caves.

•) Spirituality :

eg: Samvasarana of Jain Tirthankara in Sittanavasal Caves, Buddha's Mahaparinirvana in Ajanta

•) Grandeur of Architecture :

eg: Barabar Caves' Elephant; Kailashnath Temple, Ellora.

These examples are a testament to the beauty of cave painting tradition blended with Indian classical Painting School.

3. Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Discuss.

CHOLA DYNASTY reached its zenith in 1000 - 1100 AD. It has been credited to create the watershed moment of Dravidian art and architecture.

Cholas and Dravidian Art:

(1) Nataraja Sculpture of Bronze showing Ardhanarishwar form of Shiva.

(2) Monolithic Sculpture of Dravidian vimana of Brihadeshwara Temple by Rajaraja Chola.

(3) Cave Art under Pavan-Phadi Caves & others reached peak during Chola rule

(4) Literature: was encouraged (5) Bharatnatyam was promoted

Cholas and Dravidian Architecture:

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Beautifully carved Vimana and gopuram
eg: Brihadeshwara Temple.

(2) Pandhayatan style was perfected

(3) Large water Tanks in the premises surrounded by Boundary walls.

(4) Dwaarpals like Mithun or Yakshi in temples.

(5) Temple economy emerged with people finding businesses surrounding temples.

(6) Laid down the classical dravidian architecture.

Thus, Cholas promoted art in all forms - literature, dance, music, sculpting, architecture and reached the zenith of Dravidian culture

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Among major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse.

INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT led to independence of India in 1947. However, it also ushered in a new era for the Indians to rewrite their own liberties.

CIVIL LIBERTIES: important legacy of the Freedom Movement

→ Women's rights were fought for since the time of Raja Rammohun Roy & Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

- Women were encouraged to participate in the Freedom Movement, which liberated them from their conservative roles.
- Universal Adult Franchise + (U/A 326) Women's reservation under 73rd & 74th Amendment are a testament to the legacy of the Freedom Movement.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिया में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Equality: Right to equality U/A 14-20, A17 recognize the role of reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Periyar, Narayan Guru and Gandhiji in their fight against untouchability

→ ~~Protect~~ Children: Prevention of Child Marriage Act, Article 23, POCSO Act provide protection children today.

·) These ideals were promoted by B.M-Malabari, Vidyasagar, Rammohun Roy, etc.

→ Panchayats, Cooperatives, Self-Help Groups, etc. are prevalent today to enforce SARVODAYA propounded by Mahatma Gandhi.

→ Fundamental Rights were recognized in Nehru Report (1928) and Karachi Session (1931).

→ Linguistic diversity celebrated through 8th Schedule - promoted by Nehru Report.

Thus, Civil Liberties are a legacy of the Indian Freedom Movement.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Berlin conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for scramble in Africa. Elucidate.

SCRAMBLE OF AFRICA is a term given to colonization of African countries by European Powers.

Berlin conference: an interlude to Scramble in Africa

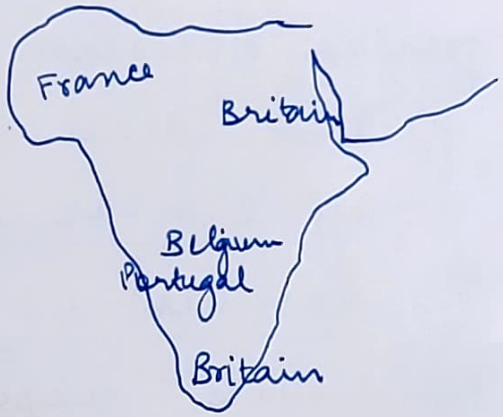


Fig: European Powers in Africa

In 1870, 10% of Africa was under European control. This increased to 90% by 1914.

• BERLIN CONFERENCE of 1884-85:

was held after Leopold II of Belgium conquered Congo Basin.

Outcomes of conference:

→ Gave territory of Congo to

Leopold II.

→ Evolved 'effective occupation' of territory for recognition of future imperialist claims.

→ This set the floor for contending European claims to countries/regions in Africa, thus leading to Scramble in Africa.

AFRICA → was a resource-rich continent with unutilised potential.

↳ Europeans already had the means to colonize regions, and enough raw-materials from their colonies to finance their initiatives of annexing regions in Africa.

This led to the Scramble in Africa. Africa was to see series of independence later during the decolonization era after World War II.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. In the context of Indian freedom struggle, a discernible trend was seen where large national level movements were usually succeeded by periods of revolutionary activities. Comment.

INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE was a continued effort in different ways against the British.

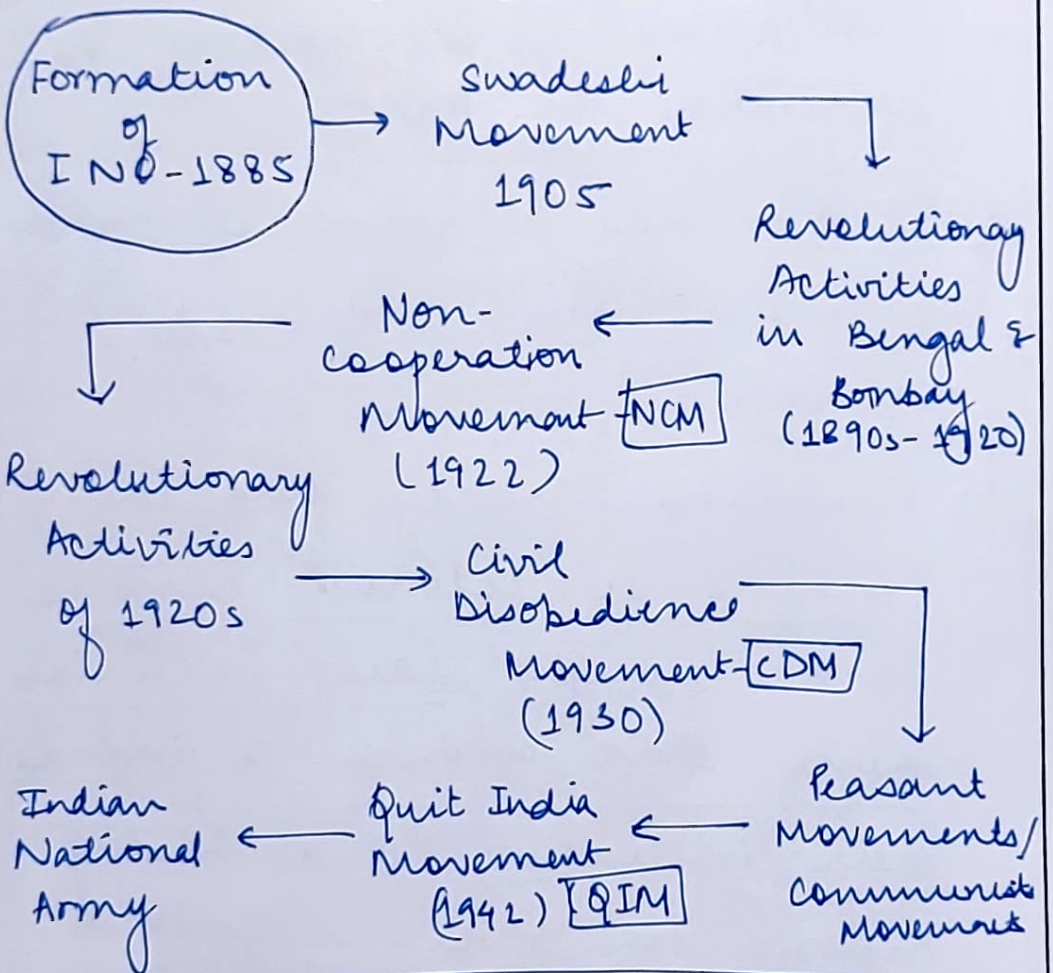


Fig → Timeline of Freedom Struggle

From above, a discernible trend of National Level Movements & Revolutionary Activities alternatively are observed.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कोई लिखावट नहीं
Candidates must not write on this margin

Swadeshi Movement: was a mass-participation movement against Partition of Bengal

↓

Revolutionary Activities: Anushilan & Yugantar active in Bengal; Chapekar Brothers, Ramosi Peasant Force in Bombay; GHADAR.

↓

NCM → led by Gandhiji and Ali-Brothers with large Hindu-Muslim Unity.

↓

Revolutionary Activities: → HRA and HSRA active, Bhagat Singh - Saunders Murder in Punjab; Chittagong Raid under Surya Sen in Bengal.

↓

CDM: led by Gandhiji with large mass participation

↓

Meerut ~~Kanpur~~ Conspiracy Case and other activities

↓

QIM: in 1942 after failure of Cripps Mission

↓

Azad Hind Fauz under Netaji S.C. Bose.

Thus, Indian Freedom Movement was a blend of the 2 measures.

amBitz

7. Describing the congress attitude towards the 2nd World War, discuss the failure of Cripps Mission and its consequences?

WORLD WAR - II started in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland.

CONGRESS'S ATTITUDE:

- Ministries resigned in 1939 citing no Indian consultation before involving India in war.
- Gandhiji: supported Britain's efforts against Fascism.
- Subhash C. Bose: wanted to launch national movement exploiting Britain's weak stance.
- Nehru: supported neither but was against Nazism & Fascism.

Congress gave an ultimatum to declare War efforts to take INC's support, or INC would launch a Civil Disobedience Movement.

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.
कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

अभ्यर्थियों को इस मार्जिन में कोई लिखावट नहीं
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRIPPS MISSION
- Dominion Status
- Allowed States to not join the union
- Constituent Assembly after war
- Right to withdraw from commonwealth

CRIPPS MISSION of 1942: was called a post-dated cheque by Gandhi and INC reiterated that nothing short of PURNA SWARAJ is acceptable.

Consequences → (1) Launch of Quit India Movement (QIM)
- Gandhi asked people 'Do or Die'
- (2) ~~and~~ Senior leaders were arrested and Younger leaders led the QIM (eg: Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta etc.)
- (3) Indian National Army reached till Rangoon.
- (4) Mass Participation in QIM pressurised Britain to workout plans with Indians through WAVELL PLAN (1945) & finally Cabinet Mission Plan.

8. Discuss the factors responsible for growth of communal consciousness during freedom struggle and its consequences.

COMMUNALISM was the most sought after trick by British to topple National Movements.

Factors Responsible for Growth of Communal Consciousness:

(1) Carrot and Stick Policy of British:

eg: Minto Montford Reforms + Rowlatt Act.

(2) Communal Activities by Extremist Leaders

eg: Tilak's Ganesh & Shivaji Festivals distanced Muslims from the freedom struggle.

(3) Lucknow Pact (1916): INC accepted separate electorates

amBitz

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

if Muslim League asked for it.

(4) Religious Political Organisations like Muslim League (1906), Hindu Mahasabha (1916) which looked out for communal interests only.

(5) 2-Nation Theory by Jinnah which led to Partition and formation of Pakistan.

(6) Revivalist Reforms: like Shuddhi Movement by Arya Samaj.

CONSEQUENCES:

(1) Partition

(2) Lesser participation of Muslims in CDM, QIM, etc.

(3) Professed Feelings in Independent India with communal riots still prevalent.

(4) Against Gandhian ideology of Ramrajya

Communalism still exists in India in different shapes & forms.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. Discuss the factors behind survival of communism in China and its failure in USSR.

COMMUNISM was propounded by KARL MARX is Das Capital, which vouches for states control in all spheres to ensure equality.

	USSR	CHINA
STATE's Role	·) Completely owned all assets.	·) Later evolved and allowed for private property and capitalists
ECONOMIC POLICY	·) Central Planning	·) Allows for market intervention wherever necessary eg: Financial markets. ·) SEZs
LEADERS	·) Stalin revived conservative factors	·) Mao's Great Leap Forward was a disaster but Dao Xiping reformed

amBitz

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

	eg: Stalin's reign of terror ·) No scope of criticism	institutions to allow for improvements eg: Dual policies of 1980s with industrialization & agricultural growth
SOCIAL FACTORS	·) ~~Breakup of USSR led to~~ ·) lower population	·) High population with high human capital
Miscellane-ous	·) USSR stuck to its original thought & thus, furthered demise of its own.	·) China learned from mistakes & corrected them and thus emerged as one of the biggest economies.

The above contrast shows how china continuously corrected its errors and continued to evolve a unique ideology of COMMUNISM while USSR failed to do so.

10. Do you agree with the view that policymakers made a mistake by overemphasizing the Role of State while restricting that of the pvt sector in the Indian economy? Discuss with reference to the economic model adopted by India in the years after independence.

India at the eve of independence adoped a model of MIXED ECONOMY with coexisting markets and state.

Role of State:

- State was considered as the 'commanding heights' of the economy.
- Central Planning through FYPs was adopted (inspired from USSR).

Role of Private Sector:

- In consumer goods markets mostly (small scale Industries).
- All monopolies (like Air India) were acquired by states.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BENEFITS
- Industrial Diversification
- Reduced Inequality
- High growth rate till Nehruvian Era
- High Capital Expenditure & Infrastructural growth

Drawbacks
- Neglected role of Agriculture
- High Corruption
- Concentration of wealth
- Lower Employment generation
- Lesser focus on Social Infrastructure
- Neglected role of Private sector
- High import bill of materials for machinery

POLICYMAKERS took a lopsided approach by focussing on Industrial sector & STATE more than other sectors. Private sector also was not utilised the way it could have been.

However, it would be incorrect to consider it all as MISTAKE, as Role of state helped in reducing inequality initially. But it also set the stage for stagnant economy in the decades to come.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. While most of the early literary traditions were religious writings in some form or other, sangam literature did not follow the same trend. Discuss.

INDIAN LITERATURE is a testament of the glorious Indian History and its evolution. The early literary traditions provided insights into the socio-economic, religious & spiritual life.

Early Literary Traditions : dominance of religious writings

- Dharmashastras and Manusmriti were directives for life from religious perspective.
- Sulvasutras were a compendium of mensuration for 'sacrificial rituals'.
- Vedas : Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva propounded religious salvation.
- Brahmanas & Aranyaka aided the Vedas religiously.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sangam Literature: 'different' trend

Sangam Literature was compiled between 300BC - 300AD in 3 sangams under Pandyan Rulers. These provided important insights into the prevalent socio-economic & political conditions:

- Divided into AHAM (inner) and PURAM (outer) which provided human abstract thoughts & human's interactions in society respectively.
- Tolkapiyyam compiled during 2nd Sangam laid down the grammar for Tamil language.
- Didactic and Narrative Texts divided into 18 major and 8 minor texts provided insights of human interactions, political rule, sati practices, etc.
- Thiruvalluvar's 'Tirukkural' was an important spiritual work.

(Please do not write anything except question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

•) Occupations based on Land :

eg : Kurinji - mountain - hunters & herders

Marudam - -

•) Silapaddikaram and Manimekalai :

showed economic and societal disparity in purest literary sense.

However, Sangam Literature did constitute religious texts under the Didactive and Narrative Texts & was not completly devoid of it.

Sangam Literature provided an account of lives of people in Southern India and instilled the spiritual content of its text. This inspired the Bhakti Saints of South India like ANDAL later in 7th Century and was assimilated into the 'Bhakti Movement'.

amBitz

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

परीक्षार्थी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. Examine the impact of Sramana tradition on Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism & Ajivika sect.

'SRAMANA' or 'one who wanders' was an important tradition of ancient India. This tradition allowed people to explore different facets of the society and question their own culture for ~~the~~ its betterment.

Impact of Sramana Tradition on Vedic Religion:

Vedic Religion started with the Rig Vedic Age. By the Later Vedic Age, through the chaturvarna system, disparities in all domains were visible. Rampant animal sacrifices for ~~of~~ salvation and obscure rituals were practiced.

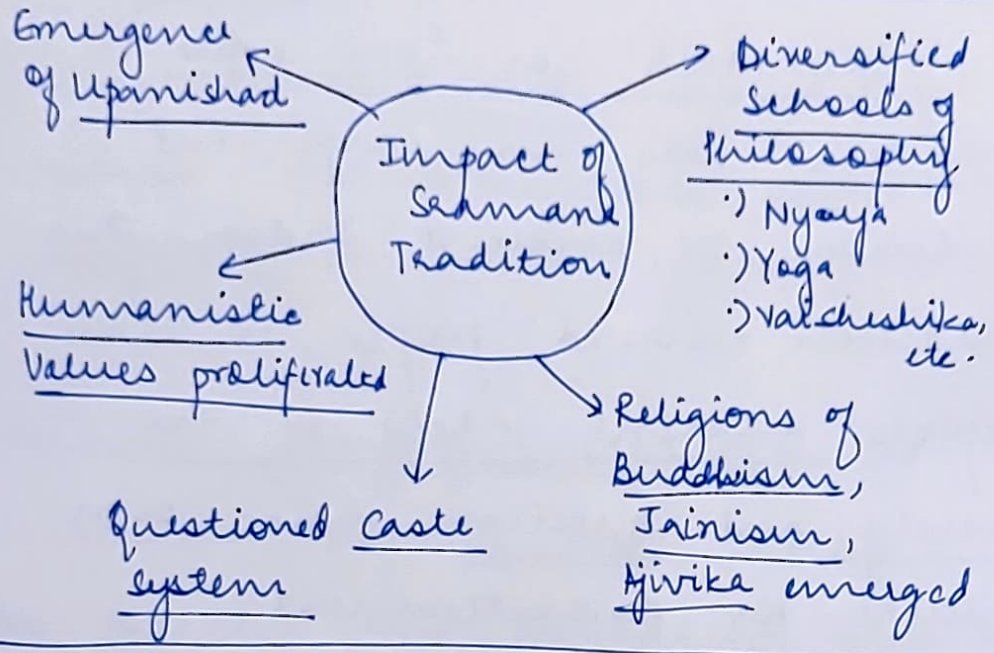
(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sramana Tradition questioned the basis of it. The impacts were:



SRAMANA TRADITION's RELATIONS:

(I) Buddhism : By Gautam Buddha

- Questioned Caste System
- Sangha open for all
- Emphasized 'Middle Path'
- 4 Noble Truths and 8-fold path to achieve Nirvana
- Focus on self-betterment through meditation
- ~~Degradation~~ •) Karma and Dharma for Nirvana

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Jainism : By TIRTHANKARAS

- Ahimsa or Non-violence propounded
- Anekantavada philosophy of varied interpretations of truth
- Anuvrata through 5 actions
- Value every life (condemned animal sacrifices)
- Condemned Caste System
- Asteya or least material satisfaction

(III) Ajivika : By Makkali Ghosha

- Non-violence
- condemned Vedic practices
- Against Caste System
- Niyati Doctrine of what has to happen will happen

These practices were derived from Sramana Practices and values which urged these enlightened men to question the prevalent Vedic Religion and its practices and reform them for the better.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. In the context of Indian subcontinent, Sanskrit is perhaps the only language that transcended not only ① academic principles but also the ② barriers of regions and boundaries. Elaborate.

SANSKRIT, the ancient language of India dates back to 1500 BC and is considered the mother of all Indian Languages.

Sanskrit: Transcending Academic Principles

Sanskrit Literature provides us an avenue to notice its presence in all academic fields:

(1) Religious: ~~All~~

- All Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Puranas in Sanskrit.
- Dharmashastra, Manusmriti, etc. in Sanskrit.

amBitz

- Important Buddhist Texts like Buddhacharita by Ashwaghosha in sanskrit.

(2) Scientific :

- Brihat Samhita by Varahamihira
- Aryabhatiya by Aryabhatta
- Baudhyana's Sulbasutram

(3) Philosophical:

- Vedantas and Upanishads
- Bhagvad Gita
- Patanjali's Yoga

(4) Literary :

- Kalidasa's Malvikagnimitram
- Mrichhakatika by Bhasa

(5) Economic and Political work :

- Arthashastra by Kautilya
- Mudrarakshasa by Vishakhadutta

Thus, Sanskrit transcended academic displines.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanskrit: Transcending barriers of regions and boundaries

Sanskrit was adopted by various rulers of the past, thus it diffused into different regions.

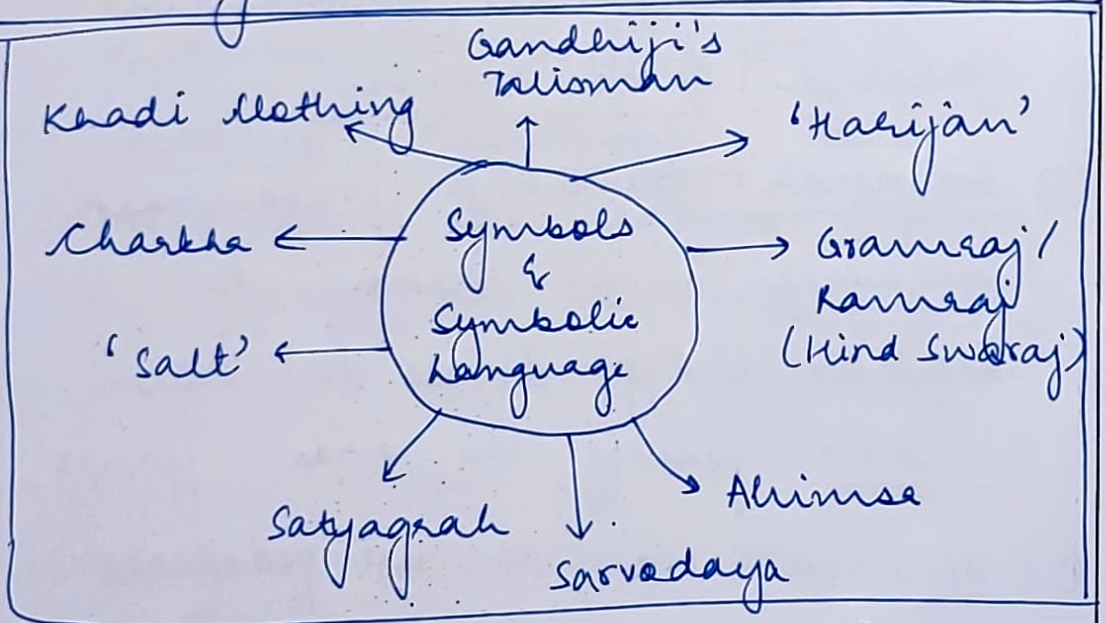
- Shaka ruler Rudraman's Chaste Sanskrit work proliferated it in North-west boundaries.
- Chola Dynasty and other Southern Kingdoms diffused it throughout South East Asia through trade.
- Ashoka's Dhamma was proliferated throughout Asian continent.
- Arabian Travellers took Sanskrit manuscripts and developed ~~not~~ Numeric system
- Scientific knowledge transferred through trade eg: Zero, Fibonacci Sequence, Quadratic equations.

Thus, Sanskrit professed throughout the world the 'Indian' way of living & thought.

14 Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, ① integrating the masses into the National Movement & ② against social evils.

MAHATMA GANDHI led the Indian National Movement after his arrival in India in 1915. In his experiences in South Africa, he learnt the importance of 'connecting with masses'.

Symbols and symbolic language used by Mahatma Gandhi:



These symbols and symbolic language were important tools that aided the 'mass participation'.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृप्या इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Integrating the masses in INM:

(1) Gandhiji wore plain Khadi Clothing to connect with the poor people in India.

(2) Charkha : was an important symbol to demonstrate the power of Swadeshi and Indians.

(3) 'Salt' : Gandhiji used Salt as the symbol to kickstart the Civil Disobedience movement through Dandi March.

(4) Satyagrah : Gandhiji propounded Satyagrah as the means to achieve independence as the means justify the ends.

(5) Ahimsa : was to be practiced in absolute sense to ensure that the means of struggle stay pure and ethical.

These measures resonated with Indian masses, as these were accessible to all.

amBitz

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Against Social Evils

(1) Harijan : Gandhiji used the word Harijan for 'untouchables' and called them the children of gods to increase their acceptability in society. He ate with Harijans to demonstrate equality.

(2) Ramraj / Gramraj : to preserve ancient Indian practices where social harmony and SARVODAYA prevails and Harijans are not shunned & Fraternity prevails in society.

(3) Gandhiji's Talisman : True development can happen when the poorest are uplifted. This instilled a sense of equality & equity.

Gandhiji's Noble ideas inspired the Indian National Movement and are practiced today through the Gandhian ideals ~~of~~ in DPSPs of Part IV in Indian constitution.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. Giving a brief overview of the 3 Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of British against French for control of India.

The 'Advent of Europeans' in India saw a constant struggle for power. The fiercest among the conflicts were the CARNATIC WARS (1740 - 1763) between Britain and France.

The 3 Carnatic Wars:

(I) First Carnatic War (1740-1748):

This was an extention of Austrian War of succession.

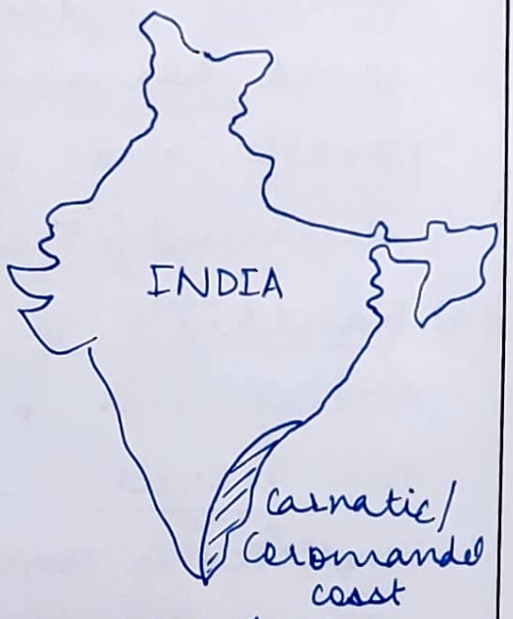


Fig: Carnatic Region

Result: Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle which restored French Trading Posts to France.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Second carnatic War: (1749-1754)

- This was started as a consequence of death of Nizam-ul-Mulk with Britain & France at opposite sides.
- Result: Remained Inconclusive

(III) Third War of carnatic: (1758-1763)

- This was extention of 7 Years War in Europe and rivalry between the two in Northern America.
- Decisive Battle of Wandiwash (1763) decided that British were to continue to be the masters.
- Treaty of Peace of Paris allowed French presence in their limited settlements.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Factors that led to success of British against French :

Factors

(1) British EIC was a private enterprise with limited government intervention. French company was a state company.

(2) Naval superiority of British

(3) Easy money and finances for EIC

(4) French subordinated commercial interest to territorial interest.

(5) Excellent British commanders

Thus, these factors led to ~~decided~~ British victory and they were to rule over the subcontinent for nearly 200 more years.

amBitz

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. It can be argued that peasant movements of the 20th century, when compared to those in 19th Century, were more organised and nationalistic in Nature. Comment.

PEASANT MOVEMENTS in pre-independence India were outbursts of agrarian repression faced by farmers all over India. However major differences exist in the movements of 20th Century & 19th Century.

Peasant Movements of 19th Century:

(1) Sporadic in Nature: Peasant Movements were erratic and easily repressed.

eg: Pagalpanthis Revolt in North-east was not organised and repressed easily.

(2) Different Causes: Some movements were against exorbitant charges

(eg: Indigo Revolt); while some were against oppressive landowners (eg: Moplah Revolts).

(3) Lacked a long-term vision: and were unsustainable over longer periods.

(4) Had Religious undertones: eg: Fairaizi Revolt by Dudu Miyan and Narkelberia Uprising by Titu Mir.

(5) were violent in nature: eg: Deccan Riots and used obsolete weapons.

(6) Leadership was not stable

However, a shift in peasant movements was observed in the 20th century:

With the formation of INC (1885) and arrival of Gandhiji (1915), Peasant Movements became more organized:

(1) Stable Leadership: eg: Gandhiji

led Champaran Satyagrah, ~~At~~ Kheda Satyagrah and trained new leaders like Sardar Patel who later led Bardoli Satyagrah. This allowed masses to join the National Movement

(2) Unions and Sabhas: Formation of Awadh Kisan Sabha and leaders like Swami Shraddhanand, N.G. Ranga, Indulal Yagnik provided an impetus to peasants' cause & furthered Nationalistic ideas

(3) Remained Secular: allowed unity among peasants

(4) Means of movements were largely non-violent as dictated by Gandhiji. This allowed Peasants to negotiate with British, as seen in Tebhaga Movement

(5) Causes of Movements were defined and remained stable due to Kisan Sabhas and aligned with the National Movement.

Thus, Peasant movements of 20th century were more organised and nationalistic in Nature.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

परीक्षार्थी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. In the context of socio-cultural milieu of the 19th Century, contribution by Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar in fields of education and women's rights is immeasurable. Discuss.

ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR, an eminent social reformer in India, provided a happy blend of Indian culture and Western Thought.

Contribution in Education:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was an educator and took several steps in the field of education:

(1) When he became principal of Sanskrit College, he allowed non-brahmins to enter and learn vedic literature.

(2) He invented a new prose

style in Bengali.

(3) He wrote Bangla-Kommudi and defined Bengali Grammar.

(4) He was associated with at least 35 girls' schools.

(5) Was the first secretary of Bethune School.

(6) In his last 18 years of life, he worked for education of Santhali Girls whilst living in Santhal region.

(7) He started the concept of admission fee to make people responsible for furthering their ward's education.

Contribution in Women's Rights:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar led the crusade against widow's oppression.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Took ancient scriptures to justify widow remarriage and condemn child marriage.

(2) His efforts led to passing of Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.

(3) Opened several widow homes with help of D. K. Karve.

(4) Was instrumental in furthering the cause of Women's education by being associated with 35 girls' schools.

(5) Condemned child marriage & POLYGAMY by emphasizing women's rights.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar left an indelible impact on the socio-economic fabric of Indian society, with his ideals still alive through DPSPs & Fundamental Duties of the Indian constitution.

amBitz

18. Provide an account of issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

PUNJAB went through several geographical (boundary) changes post-independence in terms of Partition and Reorganization. The decade of 1980s was in particular, a decade of turmoil for the state.

ISSUES that led to a crisis in PUNJAB:

(1) Punjab and Haryana were separated through Reorganization Act of 1960. This created the dispute of CHANDIGARH, with Punjab wanting it to be solely a territory of the state.

(2) Anandpur Sahib Resolution of

1973 demanded ~~tear~~ political autonomy for the state, but was not accepted.

(3) Rise of separatist forces under Bhidranwale openly inciting violence against Hindus.

(4) Khalistani insurgents funded by Pakistan aggravated the situation.

These issues led to the fortification of Golden Temple by Bhidranwale. This prompted the Indian Army to take action.

OPERATION BLUESTAR was successfully completed on June 5, 1984, curbing the separatist voices.

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ROADMAP ADOPTED to Peace:

Operation Bluestar led to assassination of Former PM Indira Gandhi and subsequent ANTI-SIKH RIOTS of 1984

(1) Riots on riots required Police and Army intervention.

(2) Chandigarh remained a Union Territory.

(3) President Zail Singh ~~was~~ played an important role in promoting Sikh Image.

(4) Operation Black Thunder in 1988 led to elimination of insurgency.

(5) Akali Dal Government was back in power and made efforts to enforce peace.

However, several separatist tendencies still persist and there is a need to adopt more inclusive approach to redress their (sikhs') demands.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. The emergence of the Cold War and the Suez crisis of 1956 were pivotal in ushering a new era for West Asia. Discuss.

COLD WAR is a term for indirect rivalry between the two superpowers of USA & USSR between 1945-1990. This war had a pivotal role in ushering a new era for WEST ASIA.

WEST ASIA: impact of Cold War and Suez Crisis

Fig: West Asia

West Asia was constantly influenced by the 2 superpowers.

(I) COLD WAR:

→ Formation of ISRAEL was promoted by UK and USA as

a home for the Jewish community

→ Discovery of Oil in Middle East led to continuous interference by USA.

→ USSR's role in promoting socialism in Afghanistan was rivalled by rise of Taliban supported by USA. Taliban now has globally been recognized as a force of deprivation for Afghans.

→ Gulf War of 1970s-80s between Iraq and Iran led to rise of Saddam Hussein who invaded other countries.

→ USSR included W. Asian countries of Central Asia

II SUEZ CRISIS of 1956

Background: Abdul Nasser of Egypt declared 'Nationalisation of

Suez Canal in 1956. This agitated Britain and Britain and France declared war against Egypt. USSR then threatened to bomb Paris & London, considering Egypt an Ally. USA also asked for peace from Britain & France.

→ Thus, a war was avoided and SUEZ CANAL was nationalised. This led to increased trading opportunities for West Asia.

→ These factors facilitated by resource-endowed (OIL) West Asia ushered in an era of economic and political prosperity.

However, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan ~~were~~ lost their opportunity to keep up with neighbouring countries.

amBitz

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Q0. 'Conduct of foreign affairs is an outcome of a 2-way interaction between domestic compulsions and prevailing international climate.' Discuss the statement in the context of India's external relations in 1960s.

After Independence in 1947, Indian Foreign Policy adopted a dynamic approach through Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) and Panchsheel. However changing winds in 1960s led to some important events.

1962: Chinese Invasion → 1965: Indo-Pak War → Tashkent Agreement → Death of Lal Bahadur Shastri

Fig: → Timeline of 1960s

India's external Relations in 1960s

(I) Domestic Compulsions:

- Drought years of 1962, 1963.
- Death of Jawaharlal Nehru
- Agitated Indians due to Chinese Invasion

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Foreign compulsions:

- Sino- Indian War (1962) occurred due to earlier refuge provided to Dalai Lama during Tibetan annexation by China.
- Indo- Pak war: with US's support to Pakistan
- Forex crunch due to heavy defence and capital expenditure.
- Cold war
- Tashkent Agreement

These factors affected India's Foreign Policy as follows:

(1) continuation of NAM in order to neutralize global ideology.

(2) Panchsheel was reinforced after sino- Indian War.

(3) Tashkent Agreement brokered by USSR between India and

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कोई लिखावट नहीं
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pakistan to resolve KASHMIR ISSUE.

(4) India recognized Tibet as part of China.

(5) India - Nepal and Bhutan ties strengthened to maintain friendly neighbour allies.

(6) Defense deals with USSR to put up a strong defense force.

(7) These policies were further complemented by efforts in nuclear field in Pokharan-I & II in 1970s and 1980s.

(8) North - East Insurgency was looked after by maintaining ties with Myanmar.

Thus, 1960s posed several challenges to India, but it could overcome it by strategic maneuvers in Foreign Policy.